The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1868. NUMBER 329.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Arkansas Bill.

Personal Explanation by Senator Ross, of Kansas.

Another Feature in the Situation at the War Department.

General Schofield's Nomination Will Probably be Confirmed To-Day.

Card from Senator Grimes.

Telegrams Secured Throwing Light on the Operations of the Whiskey Ring.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

[illegible]

"It is not true that I have now, or ever had, any hostility to Mr. Wade. I never had the slightest misunderstanding with him in my life.

"It is not true that I ever sought to be, or ever desired to be, a candidate for Vice President, as claimed by the friends of the Senate.

"It is not true that Chief Justice Chase sought to influence my judgment in the impeachment trial. I never had a word of conversation with the Chief Justice on that subject, nor on the subject of [illegible] or of any political party [illegible]

[illegible]

The bill to admit Arkansas was taken up and [illegible]

Mr. BUCKALEW also opposed the amendment [illegible]

Mr. FERRY moved, as an amendment [illegible]

After further discussion, Mr. WILSON moved to adjourn, pending which

PRIVILEGES OF SENATORS.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered a resolution, which [illegible]

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CARY [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blaine in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER, who reported the bill, made some remarks in opposition to the present system of administration of Indian affairs, as unjust to the Indians, and a source of very general corruption and fraud by Indian agents. He thought the Committee on Indian Affairs were unanimously of the opinion that the Indian Bureau should be transferred to the War Department.

Messrs. WINDOM and CHANLER opposed, and Mr. PRUYN favored the idea.

The bill was then considered in detail, but without conclusion the committee rose.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to promote commerce, reported by Mr. Eliot, was made the special order for the second Monday in June.

Adjourned.

CAUCUS.

A caucus of Republican members was subsequently announced for to-morrow evening.

RELIGIOUS.

Sixth Day's Proceedings in the Old School Presbyterian Assembly at Albany—Addresses by Representatives from Corresponding Bodies—Report of the Board of Domestic Missions.

ALBANY, May 27.—In the Presbyterian Assembly, sixth day, the following representatives from corresponding bodies were favorably received, and addressed the assembly upon the subject of the condition of their respective Churches, viz.: Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Dr. Henry N. Pohlman, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; Rev. George Appia, of the Waldensean, Italy, and Rev. J. B. Clark, of the United Presbyterian Church.

The Moderator welcomed them severally in the expression of desire for the union of all Presbyterian Churches.

The report of the Board of Domestic Missions was received, showing the following facts: [illegible] number of missionaries in commission, 610—16 more than during the former year; 57 churches have been organized, and 5,300 persons admitted to communion; [illegible] Sabbath Schools founded, and [illegible] teachers and [illegible] scholars added.

The report was considerably discussed, and Dr. J. T. Backus, of Baltimore, from the committee appointed by the last assembly, recommended an entire change of management.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Hinds read a report of the Publication Committee. During the year, 120,000 copies of the new publications, and [illegible] copies of reprints have been issued. The committee also issue the Sabbath School Union semi-monthly, having a circulation of [illegible], an increase of 5,000 over last year. Only [illegible] churches out of 2,500 contributed to this fund.

The subject of reunion was taken up. Rev. J. [illegible] resumed his remarks in favor of reunion, occupying the time up to adjournment.

Presbyterian General Assembly in Session at Harrisburg—Debate on the Subject of Reunion.

HARRISBURG, May 27.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, the Moderator announced the committee to memorialize Congress to extend to the Indian tribes the criminal laws of the United States: Rev. Jno. C. Smith, of Washington; Rev. Jno. Rankin, of Cincinnati; Rev. F. A. Noble, of Pittsburgh; A. Hand Taylor, of St. Paul; and Edward [illegible], of Philadelphia.

Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, delegate from the Reformed Protestant Church was introduced, bringing salutations of the Calvanistic body and its desire for reunion. The question of reunion occupied the balance of the morning session.

Rev. John Parkin, of Cincinnati, Elder J. L. Ketcham, of Indianapolis, and Rev. D. N. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

SENATE.

[illegible]

PUGILISM.

The McCoole-Coburn Meeting Near Cincinnati.

The Fight Prevented by the Local Authorities of Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Arrest of Coburn on His Way to the Ring.

The Excitement in Cincinnati Before and After.

General Impression that the Crowd Was Swindled.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 27, 1868.

[illegible]

[illegible] were fortunate if they secured a place in which to stand, free from fear of pickpockets, or of being selected by some bruiser, who had been drunk over night, as a mark upon which to exercise his muscle.

It was past 9 o'clock when the train began to move slowly out of the depot. As it passed along Third street, through the city, crowds of people collected at every corner to witness the departure of the excursionists. A few minutes afterwards the train was rapidly moving westward along the bank of the Ohio. The sun, which up to this time had been shining brightly, now clouded over, and the day threatened to be showery. The country which lay open to the view presented a most beautiful prospect. At the left and beneath us ran the waters of the muddy stream, confined within lofty banks, which rose in an irregular and broken line to the foot of loftier hills beyond. Through such districts lay our route.

ARRIVAL AT LAWRENCEBURG.

After a quick ride of twenty-five miles, we crossed the Great Miami, and halted at Lawrenceburg, Ind. The whole population of the village seemed to have turned out and to be waiting about the station. Hardly had the train stopped when it was stated that McCoole had been arrested on the night before and was here waiting for the train. It was said that a despatch to this effect had been received in Cincinnati before the departure of the train, but this was discredited. It was found to be true, for the powerful figure of McCoole was soon seen emerging from the only hotel in the place, a small two-story structure which stood near the track. The stir in the group standing around drew the attention of those on board the train to the pugilist, who at once entered the train amid yells of delight. There was instantly a general stampede from the other cars into and around the car in which McCoole seated himself. He was alone, his trainers having remained in the neighborhood of the ground.

M'COOLE'S ARREST.

It was soon learned that on the previous day McCoole had come from St. Louis, and that he had stopped off at Cold Spring Station, distant 27 miles from this city. Provision had been made for his coming, and he proceeded to the house of a Mr. [illegible], a farmer, about three quarters of a mile north of the station. There he retired to rest at an early hour. Between two and three o'clock this morning a posse of officers from Lawrenceburg, who had in some way gained information of his whereabouts, arrived at the house and took McCoole into custody, producing as their authority a bench warrant for his apprehension on the charge of riot. In addition, the names of Dennis O'Brien, Joseph Coburn and James Cusick were comprised in the writ. McCoole offered no resistance, but arose, dressed himself, and accompanied the officers, in the rain, a distance of some two miles, to a spot where a carriage was in waiting. Thus he was conveyed to Lawrenceburg, where he was placed in a room at the hotel, under close surveillance. At 10 o'clock he was taken before Judge [illegible], who bound him for further hearing on Friday, in the sum of $2,000. Surety having been furnished by a wealthy resident, named John Sheahan, McCoole was set at liberty. Just as the train entered town he announced his intention of fighting, and asserted that he would rather forfeit the whole amount of the bail rather than not fight. He and his party openly charged the backers of Coburn with having furnished information which led to his arrest—an assertion that very nearly led to a serious outbreak among those on the train.

EN ROUTE AGAIN.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Dillsborough was passed, and when Cusick, one of Coburn's trainers, was seen standing at the station, it was known that the common destination was close at hand. A run of four miles farther brought the party to Cold Springs Station, and here was encountered a crowd of about 3,000 persons who had filled the trains which had preceded.

COLD SPRINGS

is nothing more than a station, there being but two structures in view. On either side hills rise high and precipitous. To the right a narrow and very heavy road leads to the open country beyond.

[illegible]

[illegible] swindle, as not one cent of money paid for tickets has been returned.

To the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—The excursion trains from the prize ring reached the city about half past 8 o'clock. The excursionists are generally not in very good humor, the impression prevailing that the fight had been sold. Coburn, after his arrest, was taken to Lawrenceburg, where he and McCoole remain to-night.

The excitement in the city to-day was intense, but everything is quiet to-night, owing to the fact that a drenching rain has been falling since 5 o'clock, and the grog shops are all closed.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Intense excitement has prevailed here ever since Mike McCoole's arrest was announced this morning. It is the very general impression among his friends that the whole affair was put up on him, and to-night Coburn's friends seem to be of the same opinion, and many hard words are spoken against him.

MANUFACTURES.

Meeting of the National Manufacturers' Association in Cleveland—Report on Tax Reform—Resolutions Adopted on the Subjects of Finance and Taxation.

CLEVELAND, O., May 27.—The National Manufacturers' Association met this morning at Case Hall, and chose J. L. Newberry, of Detroit, for President and T. S. Turton, New York; C. Dickinson, Connecticut; F. W. Gates, Illinois; G. P. Tiffany, Maryland; J. F. Arnold, Massachusetts; G. W. Allen, Wisconsin; J. J. Bennett, Pennsylvania; D. M. Richardson, Michigan; W. B. Castle, Ohio; E. Montgomery, Indiana; B. F. Hamilton, Maine; J. H. Woodman, Vermont, and E. Harris, Rhode Island, Vice Presidents; for Executive Counsel, E. J. B. Ward, Detroit; G. W. Wallen, Milwaukee; J. D. Shepherd, Buffalo; J. L. Hayes, Boston; T. E. Haddock, Cincinnati; for Treasurer, E. B. Ward; for Secretaries, G. B. Stebbins, and D. O. Page.

The meeting opened with good feeling and spirit, and the reading of the report of the delegation from the convention on tax reform, of their doings in Washington, last winter, was heard with much interest.

The next annual meeting was appointed for the third Wednesday in December, in New York.

A resolution was adopted declaring the necessity for the purpose of obtaining just and wise legislation; that the association should be maintained permanently; commending the action of the present Congress regarding retrenchment and economy, and urging further efforts in the same direction; a reduction of officers and clerks in the army and navy; advising an inquiry as to the feasibility of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department; deprecating the giving of public posts to politicians and partisans; approving the Jenckes Civil Service bill, and the action of Congress in reducing the tax on manufactures, and hoping for the entire relief from taxation of useful industries; [illegible]

After some speeches and resolutions of thanks, adjourned [illegible]

HURRICANE.

Peoria Visited by a Terrific Hurricane—Buildings Unroofed and Blown Down—Havoc Among Chimneys, Awnings, Fences, &c.—No Lives Lost.

Special Despatch to the Evening Post.

PEORIA, Ill., May 27.—This city was visited yesterday by a terrific hurricane from the southwest. It came up about half-past one o'clock p. m., and lasted fifteen minutes, during which time immense damage was done, but without loss of life.

The roof of Tyson & Fay's marble buildings, on Main street, was blown off and thrown into the street. [illegible]

The Illinois River Packet Company's warehouse lost a part of the roof.

General Grier's warehouse was also badly damaged.

The old Mailer brewery, on Bridge street, was torn down, and the old Kellogg warehouse unroofed.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad freight house had its roof torn off and thrown on the track.

Mr. Nichols' house, on South Adams street, was totally demolished, being blown from its foundation [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

New Orleans City Affairs—Removal of the Chief of Police Demanded by the Grand Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—The grand jury waited upon General Buchanan in a body, yesterday, accompanied by the Attorney General, and made complaint that the Chief of Police had avowed [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Doings in the Michigan Democratic State Convention.

Evidences of the Popularity of the Republican National Ticket.

Michigan Democratic State Convention—Election of Delegates to the New York Convention—The Resolutions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 27.

The Democratic State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Convention, met this morning, at Merrill Hall, and was called to order by William A. Moore, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

[illegible]

[illegible] They like the man, and are going to fight for them.

A new daily paper is talked of at Des Moines.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 27.

Reports from the interior of the State indicate the great popularity of the Republican nominations. Ratification meetings are being held at various points amid great enthusiasm.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, May 27.—An enthusiastic Grant ratification meeting took place at the Capitol tonight. The chief speaker was Mr. [illegible], the Ohio colored orator.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A large meeting of the [illegible] to ratify the nominations of Grant & Colfax and the platform of the Chicago Convention. Chas. S. Spencer presided. Speeches were made by General Cochrane, Horace Greeley, and others. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

Probable Democratic Nominations for Congressmen in Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 27.

The Democratic Convention for the First Congressional District, has been called to meet at Mount Pleasant, on June 11th. Old Chas. Negus, a fossilized pod auger, will probably be the nominee. In the Second District the Democracy talk of W. E. Leffingwell, of Clinton; in the Third, O'Neil, of Dubuque; in the Fourth, John P. Irish, of the Iowa City Press; in the Fifth it will be Jeff. Polk of Des Moines, or Dennis Mahony Harris of Guthrie; in the Sixth, Boardman, of Marshalltown, or [illegible], of Ft. Dodge, will probably be put up to canvass.

EUROPE.

Latest News by Ocean Telegraph.

Great Britain.

THE GREAT EPSOM DERBY.

LONDON, May 27.

The Great Epsom Derby was run to-day at Epsom Downs. A vast throng was present, and business here was almost entirely suspended. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family were among the visitors. The weather was fine. More than usual interest attached to the race in consequence of the heavy amount venturned by the Marquis of Hastings on his horse Lady Elizabeth. Blue Gown, a colt by Beardsman, owned by Sir Joseph Hawley, and ridden by Wells, was the winner. King Alfred, owned by Baron Rothschild, was second, and Speculum, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, was third. Time, 2 minutes, 44 seconds; distance mile and a half. Eighteen horses ran. The betting before the race was three to one against Lady Elizabeth; six to one against Blue Gown; fifteen to one against Speculum; one hundred to one against King Alfred, &c.

ANOTHER POLISH INSURRECTION ATTEMPTED.

LONDON, May 27.

Despatches from Warsaw report that bands of Polish exiles, said to have been recruited in France, have appeared on the frontier of Galicia and are making riotous demonstrations. It is believed that Langiewicz, the leader of the last Polish insurrection, is at the head of these bands.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

LONDON, May 26.

News to the 1st of May has been received from Tientsin, China, by way of Kiak Keta. Forty thousand Southern insurgents were besieging Tientsin. They had surrounded the city for five days and threatened to storm it. The garrison was 2,000 strong. Three foreign gunboats were there to protect Europeans. The adjacent villages had been plundered by the rebels.

MARINE.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 27.

Steamer Swatara has arrived.

ST. LOUIS.

Unveiling of the Statue of Thomas H. Benton at Lafayette Park—Description of the Work—An Immense Crowd Present at the Ceremonies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.

This afternoon at three o'clock was the time, and Lafayette Park the place where was to be inaugurated and unveiled the Statue of Thomas H. Benton. This is the first public monument ever erected to any public servant at the expense of the State in Missouri.

Its whole cost, with platform and pedestal, will be about $30,000. It is the work of Miss Hosmer, the artist, and it was cast at Munich, in Germany. The statue is colossal and in bronze, representing the great Senator in a large Spanish military cloak and boots, resting on his right foot, the left extended and displayed, holding in his right hand the scroll of a map, of which the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] by General Frank P. Blair, in which he referred to the eminent services of Senator Benton during the thirty years he held a seat in the Senate; to his all absorbing patriotism, to which even strong personal hatred such as existed and between General Jackson and Colonel Benton, and afterwards between himself and Henry Clay, had to and did yield to Colonel Benton's wonderful forecast in fighting for the actual settler and against monopoly of all kinds, especially in the land of the West, his battling for a gold currency, which gave him the appellation of "Old Bullion," to his defeat for the Senate, and his election to the House from St. Louis County, and for this very reason which he had ever fought; his love for the Union against the pro and con slavery.

General Blair dwelt at length upon his efforts in behalf of keeping the entire Territory of North America intact for the United States, and was opposed to the joint occupancy of any part thereof, but, said he, "His greatest efforts were devoted to the obtaining of the trade of the Indians. It was, in Colonel Benton's view, to be accomplished by the rivers at first, but as soon as railroads were demonstrated as feasible he favored the overland route in a moment, and lent it all the powers of his vigorous and farseeing mind."

General Blair feelingly dwelt upon Colonel Benton's efforts in behalf of the public schools of our city, and said he was the first secretary of the board. Conspicuous on the platform were Hon. J. S. Phelps, and Col. N. P. Coleman, the probable opposing candidates for the office of Governor of Missouri.

Rev. Dr. Elliott then pronounced the benediction.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of North America.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 27.—The fourteenth annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North America of Good Templars, met here yesterday. Thirty-two Grand Lodges are represented. Many distinguished members of the order are present from all parts of the country. The reports of the Right Worthy Grand Templar and Secretary occupied the day yesterday. In the evening a large and spirited public meeting was held in Phillips' Hall, and brief speeches were made by gentlemen from all the Grand Lodges represented. This forenoon the time has been occupied by general business. In the afternoon the election of officers takes place.

Lottery Concerns Enjoined.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Judge [illegible], of the Kenton County, Ky., Circuit Court, to-day enjoined Murray, Eddy & Co., and Wood, Cotton & Co., managers of the Paducah and Kentucky State lotteries from drawing any lotteries in the State of Kentucky.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—COTTON—Dull. [illegible]

GROCERIES—Sugar and Molasses, small trade.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine [illegible]

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, May 27—11:30 a. m.

United States Bonds, 72.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, May 27—Evening.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 27.—MONEY—Very easy at 4@5 per cent. [illegible]

[illegible]

MINING SHARES—Dull. Quartz Hill, 21; La Crosse, [illegible]

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $2,272,037; payments, [illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 27.

COFFEE—More active; Rio at [illegible] in gold.

SUGAR—Firm; fair to good grocery at [illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 27.

FREIGHTS—[illegible] by steam to Liverpool; [illegible] by sail to London, and [illegible] by steam to Liverpool.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 27.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Sales since 'Change of 250 brls at $27.12, regular. Lard—Prime steam not salable at [illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 27.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Some business in extra State for export at $9.90. Wheat—The decline let in a good many orders, and No. 2 closed steady at $2.18. Corn—Closed firm at $1.20.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 27.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head, mostly at Sixtieth street. Market unchanged; medium to prime steers, [illegible]; sales included 36 Illinois steers, [illegible]

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,900; dull and lower; sheared at [illegible]

SWINE—Receipts, 1,200; dull and lower at [illegible], the latter for choice, with sales of good at [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The dry goods market exhibits symptoms of returning animation, influenced by finer weather, and the indications now are that prices have touched bottom, as the mills are curtailing their productions. Meantime the prices rule steady at [illegible] for printing cloths, [illegible] for standard prints, [illegible] for delaines, [illegible] for Amoskeag, [illegible] for print cloths, [illegible] for heavy brown sheetings.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 27.

UP—Prop City of London, Plymouth, Commerce, May Flower, Oneida; bark Valetta, Sigel, Kalle, Rising Star, Cracker, Ross, Grover, Perry.

DOWN—Prop Young America; bark Sunshine, Mystic, Snowdrop, Arnold.

WIND—Southwest.

The Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 27.

FLOUR—Very dull; sales of 250 brls choice Wisconsin and Iowa at [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; common, [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and 1c lower. Morning board—Sales of [illegible] bu at [illegible] for No. 1 spring in store; [illegible] for No. 2 do; [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO

TRIBUNE DOCUMENTS

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

NO. 1 WILL BE READY

On MONDAY, June 1st.

CONTENTS:

1st. Chicago Platform.

2d. Sketches of Grant and Colfax, Including the Correspondence between Grant and Sherman on the nomination of the former for Lieutenant General by the President.

3d. Speech of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, at the Chicago Convention.

4th. Speech of E. A. Storrs, Esq., at Laporte, Ind., May 23.

5th. Speech of Hon. Matt H. Carpenter at the Ratification Meeting in Milwaukee, May 25.

PRICE, (postage pre-paid):

50 Copies $1.50

Per 100 .... 2.50

Per 1,000 .... 20.00

New Ready, a concise and efficient Constitution for Grant Clubs. Price, with name of Club printed on cover, $5.00 for first 100; $3.00 for each succeeding 100.

Address orders

TRIBUNE JOB ROOMS,

51 Clark-st., Chicago.

For Sale.

TO DENTISTS.

A First-class Dental Office for Sale.

Everything complete, with a good practice. Reason for selling, going out of business. Address "DENTIST," Box 281, Chicago.

NOTICE.

To Watchmakers and Jewellers.

FOR SALE—A good-paying Clock, Watch and Jewelry business, in Faribault, Minn. Address [illegible] VENS, Faribault, Minn., or at City Hotel until June 1.

GREAT BARGAIN.

A manufacturing property in this city, consisting of eight buildings, machinery, a splendid sixty-horse power engine, new boiler, and a large amount of shafting, &c. Altogether cost over $60,000. Will be sold at great sacrifice—about half its cost. The buildings and power, and its location, affording superior inducements for manufacturing purposes. It has 110 feet dockage on the river and railroad track on street front. For particulars address "M A W," P. O. Box 6088.

TO ELEVATOR COMPANIES, MILLERS, ENGINEERS and others.—For sale the patent for Wormwood's improvements in Machinery for conveying, distributing, cleaning, &c., grain and other articles, in bulk. Proposals will be received for authorizing the manufacture under moderate royalty. For particulars, apply to SIMMONS & HAUGHTON, 13 Broadway, New York.

General Notices.

PROPERTY OWNERS.

An adjourned meeting of Property Owners on Chicago-av., will be held at 77 Chicago-av., corner of Townsend-st., this THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, relative to the relaying of railway track.

Notice of Sale.

The undersigned takes this method of informing his many patrons and friends that he has this day sold his stock of Wooden and Willow Ware, together with good-will, &c., to J. F. and J. E. WHITE, who will continue to conduct the business at the old stand. They are authorized to collect all debts due, and they have assumed all claims against my late business. I would bespeak for the new firm a continuance of the very liberal patronage which has been extended to me. NATHANIEL WHITE.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under style of

J. F. & J. E. WHITE,

for the purpose of transacting a wholesale business in

Wooden and Willow Ware,

BASKETS, (of every variety),

BRUSHES, BROOMS,

TWINES, CORDAGE,

And also other goods usually kept in that line. Having had many years' experience in the business, and having facilities for obtaining the VERY BEST goods that are manufactured, we feel confident of maintaining the well-earned reputation of the late firm.

107 SOUTH WATER-ST. JAMES F. WHITE.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23, 1868. JOHN E. WHITE.

NOTICE.

A splendid chance for parties wishing to engage in the manufacturing business. The tools, consisting of Planes, Lathes, Drills, &c., &c., of the Machine works, No. 53 Jefferson st., for sale. Building to lease for one or more years. Inquire of C. M. HAWLEY, No. 99 Washington-st.

Pay Your Water Tax To-day.

Ten per Cent Added after May 31.

Trusses, &c.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

For Varicose Veins, Weak, Lame and Swollen Limbs, &c. Silk, Linen and Cotton, of the very best quality. All kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Crutches, Apparatus for Deformities, &c. Exclusively Agents of the Radical Cure Truss Offices of MARSH & CO., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., adjoining Crosby's Opera House. A competent female to wait upon Ladies.

Real Estate for Sale.

A RARE CHANCE!

40 ACRES

3½ miles west of city limits, is offered cheaper than anything in the market, for a few days.

M'MULLEN & WITHERELL,

Real Estate Brokers, 134 State st., Rooms 1 and 2

FOR SALE.

[illegible] feet fronting east on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-seventh. This is the cheapest residence lot now offered for sale in the city of Chicago. If it is not sold immediately it will be withdrawn.

N. B. BAPPLEYE, 107 Monroe-st., Room 6.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, April 18, 1868.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock p. m.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of "Chicago South Branch Dock Company," for the election of Directors and other business, will take place at the Company's office, in Dickey's Building, southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts., on Wednesday, June 3, 1868. E. O. MASON, Sec.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC RECEPTION.

Chicago Lodge No. 437, A. F. & A. M.,

Will receive its friends at ORIENTAL HALL, this evening. [illegible], Sec'y.

MASONIC—THOS. J. TURNER Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M.

BLANEY HALL.

52 Dearborn-st., this (THURSDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock. Work! Work!

JOHN R. PETTIBONE, Sec'y.

Removal.

GREAT WESTERN AGENCY

FOR

J. A. FAY & CO.'S

Celebrated Wood Working Machinery, removed to

44 LA SALLE-ST.

A complete assortment of their goods always on hand. CHAMPLIN & PECKHAM, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FAY & CO.

Have NOT Removed,

But may be found at their Old Stand, 132 South Clark-st., where also may be found a good assortment of WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. For particulars, prices, &c., address

FAY & CO.

132 South Clark-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

H. M. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN PIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS has removed from [illegible] Randolph-st., to [illegible], [illegible] Pianos to rent.

N. T. CO.

For Green Bay, Ford River & Escanaba,

Calling at Glen Arbor and Detroit.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMER

CONSTITUTION, E. [illegible] Master,

Will leave [illegible] on FRIDAY EVENING, May 29, at 7 o'clock. [illegible]

R. J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

J. H. GREEN, Passenger Agent. Office, foot of Wells-st. bridge.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

For Buffalo and Intermediate Ports.

The first-class upper-cabin passenger steamer

DEAN RICHMOND,

Captain Wolvin, will leave her dock, foot of Wells-st., North Side, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock p.m. For passage apply to No. 5 Dearborn Avenue House, or No. 50 South Water-st., up stairs.

R. HOWE, Passenger Agent.

W. S. NEWBERRY, Agent.

FOR ST. JOSEPH.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Steamer [illegible] will leave [illegible] dock [illegible]

J. S. GOODRICH.

"ANCHOR LINE."

1868 New Freight Route 1868

Between the East and West.

LAKE AND RAIL.

EVANS' LINE STEAMERS,

To Erie City, Pa.

And thence over the Pennsylvania & [illegible] Railroad [illegible] New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, [illegible] and over the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad [illegible] and vicinity.

"The Anchor Line" (managed by the [illegible] Company) is the authorized and exclusive agent of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

[illegible]

Metal Warehouse.

FRANK STURGES & CO.

METAL WAREHOUSE,

199 and 201 Randolph-st.,

OFFER AT

LOWEST MARKET RATES,

A Complete Assortment of

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, Zinc, Copper,

AND METALS GENERALLY. ALSO,

Tinners' Stock, Tools and Machines.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Stamped and Japanned Ware,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Machinery, &c.

Wood-Working Machinery,

NOTICE.

We have removed the Agency of our Wood-Working Machinery from 132 Clark-st., to

No. 44 LaSalle-st., Chicago,

And have appointed

Messrs. CHAMPLIN & PECKHAM

General Agents for Chicago and the Northwest.

A full and complete assortment of our Wood-Working Machinery, consisting of Planers and Matchers, Surfacers, Moulders, Scroll Saws, Tenoning and Mortising Machines, Moulding Machines, Wood-Stitching Machines, Railway Cut-off Saws, Band Saws, Saw Arbors, &c., can be found at their Warerooms, and WARRANTED of superior quality to any in use. Call and examine. Special circulars sent on application.

J. A. FAY & CO.,

CINCINNATI.

Dissolution Notice.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between FRANZ & BURROUGH is this day dissolved by mutual consent of both parties. L. FRANZ.

Chicago, April 27, 1868. T. BURROUGH.

L. FRANZ will continue the business at the old stand, corner of Butler and Twenty-fourth-sts., near Archer-road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE interest of George H. Conrad in the firm of Boyce, Tennant & Co., has this day ceased, and been disposed by sale of the same. The remaining partners will continue the business as usual, make all collections, and pay all liabilities of said firm.

BOYCE, TENNANT & CO.

Chicago, May 27, 1868.

Wanted.

A READY WRITER

Of some experience on a leading daily,

DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT

As Assistant or Local Editor of a Republican [illegible]. Address [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED—LOTS ON Third and Fourth-avs., north of Van Buren-st.; Lots on Harrison-st., south of Twelfth-st. and north of bridge; lots on Blue Island-av., south of Twelfth-st.; lots on Halsted-st., west of bridge; also, Tenement Block on Twenty-second-st., West Side. Address, stating description, location and price, Room 4 No. 150 Washington-st.

Artificial Flowers.

FRENCH MATERIALS

For Artificial Flowers of every description at A. [illegible], 88 Washington-st., between State and Wabash-av. Orders from abroad carefully and promptly attended to.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO WILLIAM H. BOYLE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Theodore Boyle } June Term, 1868.

vs. } No. [illegible]

William H. Boyle. } Summons in Partition.

Notice is hereby given to WILLIAM H. BOYLE, that in pursuance of the writ he is summoned to be and appear before the said Court on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause why partition should not be made between him and the plaintiff, of a lot or messuage and lot of ground on the [illegible] street, [illegible] in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on [illegible] street 18 feet, and in depth southward 60 feet to [illegible] street.

By order of Court. PETER LYLE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, April 11, 1868.

Furniture.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE!

Wm. W. Strong,

366 Randolph-st.

Paper.

RAG AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.

J. E. PETTIBONE,

Dealer in all kinds of paper-makers' stock, metals, &c. Paper, rags, metals, &c., called for in any part of the city, by sending address to

104 Randolph-st., basement.

All kinds of wrapping paper and paper bags constantly on hand, at the lowest price.

Boxes.

STRAWBERRY BOXES.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Crates holding 24 1-quart boxes, for strawberries, made up in quantities to suit. Price for crate, with 24 1-quart boxes, 50c. For sale at the North Star Box Factory. Office at Boston Tea Caddy House, 201 South Water-st., up-stairs.

T. GOODWILLIE, Proprietor.

Commission Merchants.

C. S. HUTCHINS. S. C. SMITH.

HUTCHINS & SMITH,

Commission Merchants,

Have Removed to 160 South Water-st.

Base Ball Goods.

KELLEY'S EMPORIUM.

BASE BALL GOODS,

Croquet, Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, &c.

105 LAKE-ST.

Restaurant.

ANDREW JACKSON

RESTAURANT,

[illegible] Clark-st., opposite the Court House, has lately been refitted and is now open [illegible]

Phrenology.

PROF. ANDERSON,

[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT,

No. 443 West Washington-st., west of Union Park, [illegible]

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1868.

[illegible] THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Republican Nominations.

For President of the United States,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

For Governor—
General [illegible] Palmer, of Sangamon.
Lieutenant Governor—
[illegible], of Union.
Congressman at Large—
General John A. Logan, of Jackson.
Secretary of State—
Edward Rummel, of Peoria.
Treasurer—
General E. N. Bates, of Marion.
Auditor—
General Chas. E. Lippincott, of Cass.
Attorney General—
Washington Bushnell, of LaSalle.
[illegible]

For the State at Large.
Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair.
Thomas J. Henderson, of Stark.
Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Boone.

Districts.
1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. James McCoy.
4. [illegible]
5. T. G. Frost.
6. J. O. Glover.
7. John W. Blackburn.
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]
11. Edward Kitchell.
12. [illegible]
13. Daniel W. Munn.

General Garfield's Speech.

We publish this morning some very interesting facts elucidated by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in his recent speech in Congress upon the national finances. Mr. Garfield is one of the very few members of Congress who have gone to work since the close of the war to acquire useful information on the various branches of political economy with which the government has to deal. The laws of this science relating to money are no more complicated or abstruse than those relating to any other branch, and the confusion which exists is due to the refusal or neglect of our public men to acquaint themselves with the history and laws of finance.

One of the great delusions of the day is that "good times" depend upon a plentiful supply of currency. This hallucination has been already an expensive one to the country. There has never been a time since the war when anything like the volume of currency issued was in actual use. Another delusion under which many labor is that the great impetus given to productive industry since the commencement of the war, is the result of an abundant currency. During the war a million of men were withdrawn, for military purposes, from productive labor; these men did not cease to be consumers. The work of production devolved upon a fewer number, the demand exceeded the supply, and the periodical issues of new currency caused a speculative demand in addition to the actual demand. The amount of currency on hand at a given time did not affect the demand for anything. It was the expectation of certainly of more currency, which, as the phrase is, "stimulated industry" for the time being. The stimulus was like that which a man derives from whiskey—a spasmodic impulse, followed by lassitude and nausea. Mr. Garfield presents a table showing that previous to the war the currency, including coin, never exceeded $400,000,000, and the bank circulation was less than $140,000,000. At the present time we have in coin and currency, including money in the Treasury and the bank reserves, not less than $1,000,000,000, of which about $700,000,000 is in active circulation.

An excess of bulk is one of the necessities of an irredeemable currency, to supply what it lacks in value. Four hundred millions of gold and redeemable currency before the war, is now represented by $700,000,000 of currency. Yet the $700,000,000 of currency, with gold at 40, represent but $450,000,000 of actual value. There is no lack of currency to meet the requirements of trade and industry. What is needed is to improve the value of that currency. To make brass a legal tender would not make brass equal in value to gold; it would simply require a vast volume of brass to answer the use of a small weight of gold. The quality of the money is what gives it value and not its quantity. The man who buys for gold and silver deals with realities, while he who uses irredeemable paper is always standing in a quicksand. A depreciated currency is a [illegible] and the man who proposes to "relieve" the people of financial distress by an issue of more irredeemable currency proposes in effect to take all the people have got in exchange for promises not intended to be performed. He is the enemy of the people who proposes to add one dollar to the volume of greenbacks, or who postpones the return of specie payments even for one day. All the legislation of the world cannot give to a currency a value that it does not in fact possess; and the existence of an irredeemable currency has the effect of unsettling all human calculations, and of cheating the poor and ignorant who cannot trace out the causes and consequences of the ever recurring fluctuations. The great fact which our public men overlook is that it is no part of the legitimate functions of a government to issue a currency to circulate in lieu of money. While this is true of all governments, it is especially true of the United States. The war necessitated many things which would not be tolerated at other times, and the issue of Treasury notes and the making them legal tenders were two of the necessary misfortunes incident to the war. The close of the rebellion has been followed by general and as rapid a disappearance of the anomalies of the time, as has been possible, but the anomaly of irredeemable paper remains. We have not made that progress towards specie payments that we ought, and that is the reason why greenbacks are worth less to-day than they were sixty days after Lee surrendered. The clamor for an increase of greenbacks is most foolish. The speech of Mr. Garfield, with its array of facts, and its clear and practical application of them to existing circumstances, will be an important auxiliary in instructing the public mind upon this question. There is no branch of our national politics more momentous or less understood than that of finance and currency. What we want is stability in our business; and that stability must point invariably to the resumption of specie payments. The elevation of the national credit to par, which is a certain result of specie payments, would of itself dispose finally of all the wild theories and dangerous and damaging propositions for the redemption of the national bonds, in whole or in part, in irredeemable paper.

Mr. Garfield closes his speech by an argument in support of his bill, which proposes to restore specie payments. While we approve that object, we are not prepared to say that his bill is the wisest mode of proceeding to attain the desired end. But we do commend the general reasoning, and particularly the facts embodied in his speech, to the careful attention of the public.

Converting the Catholics.

Several clergymen connected with the Methodist General Conference held a meeting on Monday evening to consider the best means that can be devised to stop the spread of Roman Catholicism in the United States. The Chair was taken by Bishop Scott, a fact which gives to the meeting considerable significance. Rev. Dr. Butler was the first speaker. He had been in India, and had observed a striking similarity between heathenism and Romanism. In fact he had met a Jesuit who avowed that Catholicism had borrowed a great portion of its ritual from the heathen. Dr. Butler believed that Popery was aiming at political power in this country, and would perhaps obtain it. He drew a picture of the contrast between Protestant Irish in the north of Ireland, and the Catholics in the south of the island. He hated Popery—the defamation of the religion of Almighty God. He thought that an able Protestant divine, if he could have met and conversed with Bishop Hughes when he was still inquiring, "would have led him to Jesus and saved him to Protestantism."

Rev. Mr. Ives argued at length that Catholicism was not a saving Christianity, could not be a saving Christianity, and was a great deal worse than a system which taught that we had no hope in the hereafter. He considered it important to look after the heathen at our doors, and do what we could to Christianize the Catholics. [illegible] meeting, except that he was "exhilarated to the skies" at the thought of the power of Methodism to convert Catholicism, every other ism, and the heathen generally. Rev. Dr. Mattison said that slavery was done, and the next great issue to stir the country was Romanism.

With any discreet, sensible proposals of the Methodists, or of anybody else, to encounter Catholicism in a fair struggle of argument and appeal, nobody could find fault. The business of disproving the correctness and usefulness of Catholic dogmas is perfectly legitimate. On the other hand, the business of asserting and proving Catholi[illegible] who sincerely and honestly profess Christianity to be [illegible] by the Roman Catholic Church. These persons may be in error, but to talk of them as heathen, and to propose to Christianize them, is not only begging the question but is an attack upon the sensibilities of professing Christians. It is not our province to argue the question what makes a Christian, or, how much Christianity a man may ignorantly fail to have and yet be saved. But we are fully persuaded that that objurgation like that which we have quoted is calculated to bring religion itself into disrepute. The spirit of the age is marked by charity and respect for the feelings of our fellow-men. Religion, in all its wiser and nobler representatives, acknowledges the authority of this spirit, and does not ask us to believe cruel things. But what could be more cruel than to count with the wicked and the damned the vast number of Catholic men and women whose virtues and piety are part of the most precious fruit of modern enlightenment? We are confident that the great body of enlightened men who compose the Methodist General Conference do not seriously propose to deal with Catholics as with heathen, however mercifully they may look on them as erring Christians.

Mr. Schenck's Bill.

Mr. Schenck has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives which contemplates the elevation of the Internal Revenue Bureau into a separate department of the government, unconnected with and independent of the Treasury. Upon what grounds such a measure can be supported we are at a loss to understand. Why should not the Commissioner of Customs have a separate department, as well as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue? Why should not Mr. Spinner, the head of the Bureau of Disbursement, be made an independent power, as well as the head of one of the receiving Bureaus, or the Comptroller of the Currency, or each of the Auditors? What would then be left to the Secretary of the Treasury except his title, his salary and a seat in the Cabinet? And why should not the same principle be extended to the other departments, until every bureau has set up for itself and every member of the Cabinet had been shorn of his powers and his responsibilities, until the unity of the Executive branch of the government was altogether frittered away and destroyed?

It is not to be presumed that Mr. Schenck intends to bring about such a revolution, but it is impossible to discover any principle for making one bureau independent of the Secretary to whom it is now subordinate, which does not apply to any other bureau. At present, the Bureau of Agriculture is the sole exception to the rule, and even this is a mistake. In that case the alleged unfitness of the Secretary of the Interior was the excuse for the establishment of a bad precedent, and the comparative unimportance of the bureau caused the step to be overlooked. But there is no reason for following such a precedent in the case of a valuable officer at the head of a most important bureau. Better repeal the law creating the precedent and restore the Bureau of Agriculture to the Interior Department, where it belongs, than to go on dividing the several departments of the government into fractions which will each eventually claim the dignity and the salary of Cabinet offices.

The Washington City Election.

The regular charter election for municipal officers in Washington City takes place on Monday next. The existing charter expired in the early part of May, and an act of Congress renewing and amending it is now in the hands of the President, who will perhaps veto it. The present city charter excludes colored persons from office; the act amending the charter removes this exclusion.

The charter of the city of Washington was granted by Congress in 1848, to continue twenty years. That charter was a "radical" improvement upon the preceding one. Previous to 1848 the right to vote and to hold office was confined to those possessed of real estate or other taxed property. This excluded about two-thirds of the white males. The Mayor and City Councilmen were the only elective offices; all others were appointed. Previous to the expiration of the old charter, the disfranchised whites petitioned the Mayor and Council to ask Congress to liberalize the suffrage, but the petition was laughed down. The disfranchised whites thereupon went to work to agitate in favor of universal suffrage, the election of all offices, and the abolition of the property qualification. They appealed to Congress that in the new charter these reforms might be made. The old regime protested. They declared that property was sacred, and that it would be an unheard-of outrage to admit the mob to vote taxes upon the property of others, and dictate who should govern the city in which they had no material interest. The indignation in that city at the present day against negro suffrage is not a whit more violent and senseless than was expressed in the same city twenty years ago against admitting white persons who were not property holders to vote. Congress, after a long siege, liberalized the charter, and thereby nearly trebled the number of voters.

In anticipation of the amended charter becoming a law, the colored people of the First [illegible] embracing the White House and most of the official foreign and domestic aristocracy, have nominated a colored man for Alderman and another for the Common Council. They propose to test the capacity of their race in comparison with those of their white fellow-citizens, to officiate as Aldermen and Common Councilmen. Their candidate for Alderman, a Mr. J. F. Cook, is an old citizen, a large property holder, a man of education, and universally respected. He will certainly be elected, and then the measure of Washington city endurance will be filled to overflowing!

How Not to Do It.

An English Archdeacon, Rev. Dr. Sinclair, upon entering recently on a visitation of his clergy, delivered a charge on the religion of the working classes, the point of which is as good for this country as for England. He called attention first to the general fact that a large majority of the working classes do not frequent the churches. In explanation of this state of things he [illegible] the excessive familiarity of workingmen with human contrivances and works. Streets and squares, looms and fly-wheels, steam engines and warehouses, were not suggestive of sermons and sacraments, but had a pernicious tendency to secularize the mind. Hence had arisen Secularism, which taught the duty of attending to practical every day matters of life, and letting religious matters alone as too vague and unpractical to deserve serious attention. A second reason for the indifference, and even hostility, of the workingman to the Church, Archdeacon Sinclair found in the vigorous, popular and effective writings of modern free-thinkers. These teachers of skepticism had made themselves not only intelligible, but interesting, to the artisan, the petty trader, the shopman and the clerk. Books written on the other side, to sustain the orthodox faith, he said, had been miserable and meagre productions, only fit for the weakest minds. The intelligence of the working classes had been underrated. In the third place, the idea had prevailed with the masses of the people that religion could be attended to at a late hour in life. Pious books, by relating stories of hardened men suddenly changed to saints, had conveyed the impression that a miracle of this sort could be wrought at any time, however late in life. Another reason for the irreligion of the working classes was the fact that the clergy generally took no interest in their rights as laborers, their trade-unions, strikes, and the like. The entire absence of sympathy in ministers for the laborer in his struggles made the latter feel that he and the parson had next to nothing in common. And finally the wretched homes, the filthy and crowded dwellings of very many of the workingmen, told fearfully against their elevation, and so kept them out of the reach of religion.

The views of Archdeacon Sinclair suggest the inquiry whether the churches ought not to consider more than they do the value of mere humanity and civilization as forerunners of religion. They have, unwillingly perhaps, put too low an estimate upon secular agencies of human improvement, and have not sufficiently considered that a full belly is necessary to prepare the common mind for religion. The teachers of various isms reach the people by meeting their actual wants, or offering to meet them. Too many sermon-makers fail wholly, because they neither know nor care what questions and interests are most pressing on the scattered sheep.

[illegible] a dozen [illegible] unhappy rival [illegible] But the police got hold of the circumstances, unravelled the plot, detected the criminal, and secured her conviction and sentence. Love and passion at twenty-six and twenty years at hard labor amid the degrading associations of a prison! The terrible crime and the terrible penalty, equally make one's blood run cold. Count Chorinski is on trial as an accomplice in the murder, but with what result is not yet determined.

The annals of crime hardly record a sadder sentence than that passed by the High Criminal Court of Vienna, on the 25th of last month, upon the Baroness Julia Ebergenyi. The convict Baroness is twenty-six years of age, a Hungarian of aristocratic birth and education, apparently a graceful and refined woman. She is sentenced to be despoiled of her rank and titles and incarcerated for twenty years at hard labor. [illegible] a felon of the worst sort, she is thrust into the company of the vilest and most degraded of her sex, to be tortured in every sensibility for twenty weary years. Her blooming womanhood, with all its grace and beauty, is to feel every day the grime and disgrace of the prison, until the charms of youth give way to the ugliness of a [illegible] hag. Twenty years of torture worse than death.

The occasion for this terrible sentence was a murder, instigated by love and passion. The Baroness Julia had formed an intimate attachment for a Count Gustave Chorinski. This Count had married, and afterwards deserted, a young actress. The deserted wife was in the way of the Baroness Julia. To get her out of the way the Baroness made a journey [illegible]

The June *Atlantic* has a paper on "The Discovery of Etherization," ascribing this to Charles T. Jackson, M. D., of Boston. Previous to the winter of 1841-42, Dr. Jackson conceived the idea that the vapor of pure sulphuric ether, duly mixed with atmospheric air, might be inhaled without causing any unpleasant effects. In the winter just mentioned Dr. Jackson made full experiment upon himself, and was entirely satisfied of the correctness of his idea. He assured a friend at this time that he could have a tooth pulled out, or a leg cut off, without pain and without knowing anything about it, if he would take this vapor of ether. Among others, Mr. W. T. G. Morton, a dentist, nominally studying with Dr. Jackson, obtained the knowledge of Dr. Jackson's discovery. He was instructed by Dr. Jackson how to use the ether in extracting teeth, and did use it with success. Dr. Morton wished to take the thing up as a valuable secret, but was not permitted by Dr. Jackson to appropriate the great discovery in that way. The latter insisted upon the free communication of the matter to his professional brethren, and in several instances the experiment made by Dr. Morton was repeated in surgical operations at the Massachusetts Hospital. When the true nature of the discovery became known, Dr. Morton set in a claim to the honor which belonged to Dr. Jackson. The French Academy of Sciences appointed a commission of nine eminent scientific and medical men to examine into the rights of the case, and, upon the report of this commission, decreed a prize of 2,500 francs to Dr. Jackson for the discovery, and the same to Dr. Morton for first applying it "according to the instructions of Dr. Jackson."

The Radical editors of Missouri, at a meeting held on Friday and Saturday last, adopted resolutions to the effect that they would advocate sound principles [illegible] of popular prejudice and passion; that they would support impartial suffrage; that they would resist sternly every form of repudiation; that they would not denounce or read out of the party sincere men who might differ from them; that they will brand as traitors those who betray the principles which they profess to support; and that they heartily approve the Chicago nominations for President and Vice President. This is an editorial platform which we can heartily subscribe to.

The Democracy of Cincinnati have very little confidence in the Chicago *Times*, and hence it is that the *Enquirer* of that city is called upon, about three times a week, to aver that the *Times* is all right. Its last declaration is that "the *Times* is for Mr. Pendleton and the payment of the five-twenties with greenbacks."

What greenbacks? We have often asked the *Times* whether the greenbacks are to be obtained by setting the printing press in motion, or by increasing the taxes upon the people? As we can get no answer from the *Times*, we now ask the *Enquirer*.

We are authorized by Mr. H. V. N. Boynton, one of our corps of Washington telegraph correspondents, to say that the recent statement of Joseph K. C. Forrest, published in the Chicago *Times*, so far as it relates to himself, is totally false. It was alleged by Forrest that we had mutilated Mr. Boynton's despatches to the prejudice of Senator Yates, and that Mr. Boynton had so informed Yates, Forrest and others. We make this statement for the information of those who are not acquainted with Forrest.

Was It a Political Trial?

BURLINGTON, Iowa, May 25.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Was the late trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, at the bar of the Senate, a political trial? That the Republican party was fully committed to impeachment it is not meant to question. But was the trial a political trial, Senators sitting as Republican and Democratic judges and jurors, responsible and accountable to party, trying a President for political offences, the verdict determined in advance by counting noses? If so, then every Republican Senator voting against conviction is a *traitor* to party, as would have been every Democrat, had any in that party acted thus independently.

But if the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, authorized by the constitution and the highest judicial body known to our government, tried the President, under the solemnity of an oath, for high crimes and misdemeanors, not as partisans, but as impartial jurors, judging both as to the law and the testimony, then Senators are not responsible to party for votes honestly cast, but only to themselves and the country, for all time, for the integrity of their conduct and the wisdom of their decision. Then the clamor of the Republican party, or a noisy faction of it, [illegible] of Senators [illegible] to the party, is a burning shame and stigma upon the intelligence and boasted Christian civilization of that party.

The fact that I myself was in favor of impeachment, believed the President a great impediment to reconstruction, a sore trial to the country, and a dangerous strain upon our institutions; that he had committed such high crimes and misdemeanors against his country as rendered him liable to impeachment, is immaterial. I believe that the Senators above named voted for acquittal from an honest sense of duty, after a patient hearing of testimony and careful scrutiny of the law, under their oaths—a duty requiring the greatest courage in the performance—voted as they believed right and just against the most tremendous pressure, sorely tempted to act as mere partisans for the applause of a day. I shall thus believe and continue to put trust in those old, distinguished and tried Republicans, until I see other evidence than their votes in this [illegible] the howling of the [illegible] upon their [illegible] to that party. [illegible] this war dance is done and the war paint is removed, if the time should come when the use of the scalping knife is thought no longer necessary by these young men, they will find a good many Republicans who look at it as I look at it, and who feel as I feel, that a foul wrong has been done to tried and true friends. And when the clamor has died out—when Johnson passes from public view, with the perils, doubts and distrust of the times, then will a wise judgment be made up, a judgment from which there will be no appeal. In the meantime I am willing that those who supported the Senate were trying Johnson for treachery to the Republican party, should have their howl out.

REPUBLICAN.

One of those curious cases in real life, which are stranger than the strangest fiction, has recently been revealed in New York city through legal proceedings in the Supreme Court. Many years ago a wealthy merchant named Humphreys married a poor girl, and had by her two sons and one daughter. The sons grew up and became lunatics; the daughter married, had children, and is now dead. Twenty-four years ago the merchant died, and his widow administered on the estate, managing it, it is charged, in such a way as to get most of the property, amounting in all to over $300,000, into her own hands. Recently the widow died, leaving the bulk of the property by will to a child of the deceased daughter. On behalf of the lunatics it is now contended that the will is inoperative, because the property really belonged, not to the widow, their mother, but their father, and should go to them. Whatever the facts may be, it cannot be denied that the case, as it is presented, would make excellent material for a novelist. Here was a woman, with her two sons kept in the lunatic asylum for years, dealing with their property as if it were her own, and finally giving it all to a favorite grandchild. On this peg what a tragical romance might there not be hung!

The New York *World* of Monday says that the litigation in which Rock Island stock is involved is progressing towards increased complications by the action of Messrs. Uriel Murdock, President of the Continental Bank, H. Blood, G. J. Forrest, W. H. Appleton, and D. P. Morgan, who have assumed to act as a committee of stockholders of the Rock Island Railway Company, and issued a call to stockholders for a meeting early in June to elect a new Board of Directors. They solicit proxies, and intend to test in the courts the constitutionality of the special act of the Iowa Legislature passed this year, which authorizes postponing until next year the annual election of Directors.

The Cheyenne (Dakota) *Argus* of the 22d says that General Sherman left there on Friday for New Mexico, via Denver, in one of the post ambulances. He appeared to be satisfied with the result of the labors of the Peace Commission at Laramie. Spotted Tail, White Bear and the Man-who-owns-his-Horse, a nephew of Spotted Tail, have gone to North Platte, accompanied by the interpreter Leo Parreday. General Augur left Cheyenne on Friday for Omaha. During his stay at Fort D. A. Russell he has arranged for the disposition of troops in these parts. Some changes of importance will be made soon, in order, if possible, to secure better protection for the frontier. The garrison of the Northern forts will now be available for that section of the country, and they are under orders to concentrate at Fort Russell preparatory to portions of them being distributed along the line of the railroad for the summer. They will all return to Cheyenne for winter quarters. It is estimated that over 3,000 troops will be at the fort before the close of the year.

Mr. P. Hollyrand, with his son and daughter, of Lancaster, Niagara County, New York, while driving over a temporary bridge at Cayuga Creek on Friday night, were precipitated into the water. The father and son were drowned. The daughter was rescued.

The Sicilian police have captured one of the most ferocious brigands ever yet known. His nature is so bloodthirsty that his own companions were afraid of him, and he has frequently been known to bite off the ears of his victims and eat them. His appearance is frightful, and he bears a stronger resemblance to a gorilla than a human being.

The Proposed Treaty.

Eight Million Acres of Land to be Sold to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OSAGE COUNCIL GROUNDS, [illegible], May 21.

At the opening of the Council this morning, Commissioner Taylor said: "As I promised you at the last meeting, the plan of the treaty as proposed to the Osage Nation will now be read and interpreted to you. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we have engaged three men, Alex. Beattie, John Choteau and August Captain, to interpret, so that if one makes a mistake the other can correct him. The treaty is long and will take a good deal of time to read it, and will require patience on your part. We want all the people to hear it now so that none may misunderstand it. After it has been read, I will give it to the interpreters who will fully explain it to you in council. At our future meetings, which will be purely business meetings, we shall not expect white men to be present."

THE TREATY

was then read and interpreted sentence by sentence. It declares that whereas, the Osages are desirous to remove from their home in Kansas to the Indian Territory, and wishing to dispose of their lands in Kansas, and desirous to so sell as to aid in the speedy extension of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Road to and through the Indian Territory, it being the only road in process of construction passing directly through said Territory, which is to be their future home, the government is willing said company shall be the purchaser of said lands on terms favorable to the Osages and the settlers, because said road will be a great trunk line from the Missouri River to the Gulf; therefore, said railroad company shall have the privilege of purchasing the present Reservation and the Trust lands (about eight million acres) on the following terms: Within three months after the ratification and promulgation of the treaty they shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior $100,000 cash, and shall execute their bonds for the sum of $1,400,000, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, to be paid in semi-annual payments after the Indians remove from the reservation, in yearly payments of $[illegible] each [illegible]. An apportionment of the lands by three commissioners, expenses to be paid by the company, is to be made, and upon the second payment [illegible] patents will be issued for one-fifteenth of the lands in value, and upon completion of twenty miles of the road south from Ottawa. At each subsequent payment, an additional twenty miles of the road being completed, patents for one-fifteenth of the lands in value will be issued. The company are required to sell the lands to settlers within five years from date of patent. If the company fail to make the payments the lands are to be surveyed and appraised by three commissioners and offered for sale to settlers for one year at the appraised value, the balance at the close of the year, to be sold at not less than the appraised value. The company is forbidden to sell to an assignee until the patents are issued.

The payments to the Indians, the investment and disbursement of the funds provided for in the balance of the treaty are precisely as I wrote in my last letter.

After the reading had concluded Commissioner Taylor said: "This is the treaty we have submitted to you—the treaty the government desires you to make. It becomes you as the children of the government to listen to the words I speak to you to-day. The government of the United States is your best friend, and would not advise you to do anything that is not for your best interests. We are a long way from home. We have much other business to do with other tribes. We have been with you a good while. You now have the message I brought you. When you have deliberated upon the treaty we are desirous of closing our business. When we get that settled we will hear anything you may have to say about your differences. We desire you to harmonize them if possible. After the business is closed I have something to make your hearts glad—some presents for you all, aside from the annuities. That is all I have to say for the present."

SPEECH OF MR. WATTINUKA.

The noble red man, Wattinuka, said: "We now understand what the Great Father wants. For the present we cannot comprehend the whole of the treaty. The Osages have men who can read the treaty, and if there are any parts we do not understand, we will refer to the Superintendent."

Commissioner Taylor said the treaty would be handed to the interpreters, with the express understanding that no white men were to be allowed to be present at the council while deliberating upon the same.

The joint council then adjourned till tomorrow.

CHEROKEE.

Enthusiastic Ratification Meeting in Mendota, Ill.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held here in the open air on Saturday evening. The Chicago nominations give universal satisfaction. Several short and pertinent speeches were made by our leading Republican citizens, as they were called upon to address the vast crowd, which was one of the largest ever gathered together in our city for political purposes. Bonfires, fireworks and music enlivened the occasion. We are delighted with the nominations of Grant and Colfax, and pledge ourselves to give a larger Republican majority than we gave for Mr. Lincoln in 1864.

D. A. C.

The Messenger Bank Failures in New York.

BANK OF ONTARIO.

From the Rochester Democrat, May 23.

No report has yet been made by any parties as to the assets and liabilities of the Bank of Ontario. But we learn, from authority which we deem reliable, that the entire assets of the bank do not exceed $35,000 or $40,000.

The capital of the bank was $50,000, while the deposits amounted to $150,000, and, with the exception of the $40,000 above mentioned, are all due from H. J. Messenger. To this liability must be added large claims for drafts issued but not paid—making in all probably $175,000 of the funds of this bank which have been used and probably lost by Messenger in stock speculations. Thompson Bros.' *Bank Note Reporter* pronounces the failure a bad one, and the judgment of this firm is likely to prove too true.

The Bank of Canton, in the north part of the State, of which Messenger was President, has on hand assets to the amount of about forty per cent of the deposits. The entire capital and sixty per cent of the deposits are now lost or in Messenger's hands.

A few days since we published a card from [illegible] in which he denied that his failure was caused by stock speculations, and ascribed it to the "continued drafts" of his five county banks without corresponding remittances from them." From the facts presented, it is apparent that this statement is not worthy of credit.

The "continued drafts" were made by Messenger on the banks, and not by the banks on Messenger.

BANK OF CANTON.

From the St. Lawrence County Plaindealer, May 21.

The suspension of the Bank of Canton, announced by us last week, has proved likely to be serious and permanent. Its correspondent in New York, Mr. H. J. Messenger, with whom it had large deposits, failed on Tuesday morning, May 5th. The bank had forwarded to Mr. Messenger's banking house in New York nearly all of its currency, to meet drafts which it had issued largely for a few days before the failure of Mr. Messenger. Consequently, when rumors came that Mr. Messenger, who was known to be the principal stockholder of the bank, had failed, and checks poured in from depositors who had become alarmed, and having received a telegram from Mr. Messenger, the President, to stop business, the Cashier, Mr. Thomas, decided to close the doors and wind up the business of the bank.

The creditors promptly applied to the court and secured an order enjoining the officers of the bank from paying out or removing the assets of the bank, and we learn that a Receiver has been, or will in a day or two be appointed, to take charge of the matter, and collect the assets and pay the debts. By this proceeding the creditors will be paid ratably.

On Friday, Mr. Goodrich, of Cortland, appeared as one of the assignees of Mr. Messenger, who had made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, and demanded of Mr. Thomas possession of the property of the bank of Canton. Mr. Thomas declined to surrender, observing that, as an officer of the bank, it was his duty to see that its property was applied to the payment of its debts, and that it should be devoted to no other purpose whatever. Mr. Thomas' conduct throughout this entire affair has met the acceptance and approval of all interested in seeing a fair distribution to the creditors.

We understand that the per centage which the bank can pay will depend upon the amount Mr. Messenger can pay upon his liabilities. Independently of the funds which were in his hands, the assets show that the bank can pay its creditors over fifty per cent, and if, as is stated, Mr. Messenger is able to compromise at seventy-five cents on the dollar, the creditors of the Bank of Canton will lose little or nothing.

The Republican Platform and the National Debt.

From the New York Times.

The Democrats pretend to believe that the resolutions of the Republican platform on the public debt, mean nothing. They evade the issue, say their organs, instead of meeting it.

There is a very short and a very practical way of proving the sincerity of this objection: Let the Democrats, in their national convention, pass resolutions on this subject still more explicit and distinct in their meaning. Let them say that the seven-twenties shall be paid in gold instead of greenbacks. When they have done this, it will be quite time for them to claim superiority over the Republicans, in providing for the preservation of the national faith. We suggest that the *World* press this view of the matter, steadily and strongly, upon the party whose policy is so largely in its keeping.

The financial resolution of the Republican Convention has given the most profound satisfaction to the country. It is regarded everywhere as pledging the party to the most perfect and complete maintenance of the national faith. It pronounces the most distinct and emphatic denunciation of repudiation in every shape and form, direct or indirect, immediate or remote. It asserts and assumes the paramount duty of fulfilling every obligation of the government, not only according to the letter of its terms, but according to the spirit which pervades it, and the full meaning which is expressed or implied to those with whom it was made. And it sets forth, in the clearest and most impressive terms, the great truth that our burdens are to be lightened, and the weight of our public debt relieved, most effectually by such faithful compliance with our engagements as shall command the confidence of capitalists throughout the world, and thus induce them to make us [illegible]

[illegible] The bonds are not due for fifteen or twenty years, and whatever decision might be reached on that issue now, might be changed half a dozen times before the time comes for carrying it into effect. But the assertion of principles such as are embodied in the Republican platform, is of permanent and paramount importance. It establishes a rule of action which may be applied, not only to this specific question of redeeming bonds in one currency or another, but to every financial question that may arise.

Congress should at once give its attention and its best energies to practical measures which will illustrate these principles, and prove the sincerity of the pledges which they imply. It should at once fortify and strengthen the public credit. It should reduce the expenses of the government to the lowest point consistent with the necessities of the public service. It should provide promptly and effectually for the collection of the taxes, especially the tax on whisky and tobacco. It should do all it can to increase our revenue from imports, to build up our commerce, to facilitate the return to specie payments, to reduce the cost of the necessaries of life and to diminish the burdens of the laboring classes in every department and kind of industry. It should give candid and earnest attention to the industrial necessities of the Southern States, promote the extension to them of capital, encourage the development of their agriculture in its most profitable forms, repair, so far as possible, the ravages of war, aid them in rebuilding their levees and their railroads, promote, by all just and feasible means, harmony of feeling, as there must always be harmony of interests, between all classes of their people, and in every possible way hasten the time when the South shall again contribute its share toward sustaining the burdens and advancing the prosperity of the nation.

Congress can do much toward relieving our financial difficulties in these and various other ways, and every act it passes of this character—everything it does in this direction will tend to strengthen public confidence in the sincerity of the pledges of the Republican party, and increase the chances that it will retain control of public affairs.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

An Interview With Pius IX.—Appearance of the Holy Father—Interesting Details.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore Mirror*, who was admitted some days since to an audience of the Pope, gives in a letter from Rome to that journal some interesting details about the Holy Father. He says:

"The Pope is pretty tall and stout, without being obese. The furniture of his private room is a square table, with two chairs and an arm chair for himself. The room is very small, with a low ceiling, no curtains, and the walls covered with paper of the cheapest sort. Those of the grand official rooms are covered with silk. His bedroom has yellow curtains, no carpet, and a brick floor, with a little bedstead of iron without curtains. He is very neat in his person; his hands, which are half covered with white mittens, are particularly attended to. He rises at 6 o'clock, shaves himself, and says his mass in a little private chapel; and then hears another. At 8 o'clock he takes a small cup of chocolate, and at 9:30 he receives his Ministers. Cardinal Antonelli comes every day to the Vatican, and when prevented from doing so the Under Secretary of State, Monsignor Marini, takes his place. The other days of the week the other functionaries in their turn transact business with him. At 10:30 the Ministers withdraw. The audiences then begin and are not over till 1. At 2 o'clock the Pope dines in his private apartment. His repast is of the most modest kind, and it always ends with a sweetmeat, of which all Italians are fond. From 2:30 to 3 he takes his siesta, at 3 he reads his breviary, and at 3:30 goes out for a drive in a carriage with four horses, accompanied only by two young priests. If the weather permits, he alights and walks in the most retired parts of the city; nevertheless, he is followed by upwards of two thousand persons, who walk after him in silence. When it rains his footmen proceeds to the galleries of the Vatican when the visitors have retired. He is a great lover of antiquities, as proved by the researches and restorations he is continually making. On his return home, at 6 o'clock, the audiences recommence and last till 10 at night, when he retires to sup. He goes to bed at 11, and the next day goes through the same routine. Though advanced in years, he sings very well, and, what is quite unknown to many Romans even, plays well on the violoncello. When I was received with my companion, the chamberlain pinched me by the sleeve to make me kneel. The Pope, perceiving the movement, spared us the genuflection, and made us approach the table at which he was sitting. 'So, then,' his Holiness said, 'you are two journalists, friends, going together to Naples?' He spoke about Naples, and asked us how we liked Rome, adding that people found themselves very free during their stay. He then took two photographic likenesses of himself, one for each of us, and with a sly smile said: 'I am going to write something for the journalists,' and his firm hand traced these words:

'*Diligite veritatem, Filiam Dei;*'

after which he held out his hand to us. His affability is extreme. He speaks French with as much accent as Rossini, and the impression he produced on me was that of a pleasant and tranquil old man who appears to be but little occupied with external matters."

Governor Geary's Opinion of General Grant.

The National Union of Philadelphia, on Friday evening, held the first of a series of weekly meetings, to be continued during the campaign. They were addressed by ex-Governor Geary. He said that the ticket adopted at Chicago had not been excelled since the days of Washington, but he urged upon his hearers the necessity for vigorous work during the campaign, as the party had a wily foe to contend with. Of General Grant, he said:

"General Grant has been placed on the ticket for the highest position known to the American people, and he is well deserving of it. It has been my province to know him for twenty one years. We were both young men together in the Mexican war. He was the same enduring hero then as he proved himself to be in the late rebellion. I knew him when a Second Lieutenant, when Molino del Rey proved that there was more stuff in him than apparent upon the surface. He was brevetted as a First Lieutenant there for gallantry. He left some time afterward for home, but not before he had been made a Captain. We, as Pennsylvanians, have something to say of him. His father was from old Westmoreland County, the place of my own nativity. I have often stood on the ground where he was born. I know Grant well. It was my good fortune to serve under him in the war just closed. I first served at Wauhatchie. I first saw there the power of his mind as a military commander. [Applause.] He first directed the assault upon Lookout Mountain. He turned the cannon upon Missionary Ridge and on Chicamauga, and obtained the victories at Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold. I want to show you what I know of the man that he may be acceptable to you. I knew him well; I have dined with him, and I never saw anything strong upon the table. I never knew him to touch spirits of any kind. I believe there is no man who has been more ungenerously treated on that subject during the last few months than Grant.

"On a certain occasion, when dining with Grant at Chattanooga, after the cloth had been removed he called for his maps, which he spread before me, and said: 'Sir, you and your division have been instrumental in obtaining the victories around this city. The plan for the next campaign is already formed, and it is proper that you should know it. I intend to concentrate my troops around this place, and pour them on Atlanta, while a strong attack is made on Richmond. After Atlanta falls, a line will be taken for the seashore either at Charleston or Savannah; and having thus made our point, we will enter the Carolinas and attack Richmond.' This was in 1863, nine months before the city of Atlanta was taken. Justice should be done, and I tell you so that you will know who it was that planned the march to the sea, and bisected the Confederacy and brought the rebellion to a termination."

A Girl Shoots Herself Because Her Lover Runs Off on Wedding Day.

One of the most painful of the recent numerous cases of suicide, was that of Miss Emma Rowe, living near Schoharie, N. Y., last week, the particulars of which are as follows:

Miss Rowe was to have been married on the 20th of the present month, to Abram Dietz, of Schoharie, and she had been to Albany for the purpose of purchasing her wedding trousseau. For some reason or other Dietz left for parts unknown, without, as is supposed, giving good or satisfactory cause for his sudden departure. Miss Rowe, instead of purchasing her wedding attire, proceeded to a store in Albany, where she bought a revolver and the necessary ammunition, paying $10 therefor. She was in company with a Miss Dietz, a neighbor, and a cousin of the expected bridegroom, and in response to her question, why she bought a pistol, she playfully replied: "Oh, I'll tell you if you want to know. I'm going to shoot myself!" But no one thought she intended to do anything of the kind. She and her companion returned from Albany, Monday, on the morning train. Those of her friends who met her on the cars and at Central Bridge never knew her to be, or appear, in better spirits. She was indeed very jovial and talkative. From Central Bridge she repaired to the home of Jacob Dietz and took dinner. A young man there fired the pistol several times; showed Miss Rowe how to work it. She said she intended the revolver as a present to a friend, thus disarming suspicions. From the house of Jacob Dietz she went to her own home, and after a little a girl called to see what she (Miss Rowe) had "brought from the city." Mrs. Rowe told her she thought Emma was lying down on the sofa in the parlor (meantime Mrs. Rowe had been absent, and consequently did not hear the discharge of the pistol). The little girl entered the parlor, but soon returned, saying that "Emma was lying on the sofa asleep, with her mouth and eyes open." Mrs. Rowe at once went to the parlor, and, upon seeing her daughter supposed she was in a fit, and opening her dress, discovered the clotted blood. Her daughter was dead. The pistol ball was fired directly through the heart and passed through the body, coming out at the shoulder blade and going into the sofa. It was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest, as the deceased had made known sufficient to show why the rash act was committed, although she had said nothing to lead her friends to believe that she contemplated suicide. The funeral was attended yesterday morning, and the remains interred in the Lutheran cemetery. Dietz has returned to Schoharie.

The wife of a Boston banker had a narrow escape a few days since from death by poisoning. A box containing phosphorus rat poison had been left open through inadvertence, near a folded blanket which was used, after it had become thoroughly impregnated with it. By the prompt attention of a physician, immediate danger was averted, although the lady is not at present fully recovered.

OMAHA.

The Great Railroad Bridge Over the Missouri.

Indian "Troubles" and How They Are Gotten Up.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Neb., May 23.

OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Perhaps the people of this infant city may be excused if they are a little boastful of their situation and their progress. Certainly they exhibit good taste and a commendable ambition in desiring to be a "young Chicago," for that cognomen is expressive of high hopes of great prosperity. There are some persons, however, who wisely shake their heads and pretend to see in the precocity of Omaha a prophecy of premature decay. Such divinations have, we well know, been often made in reference to "our Chicago," when each extraordinary development has been pointed at as the sure precursor of disaster, if not annihilation. The Imperial City of the Lakes "still lives," and I opine that Omaha will long survive the dismal gutturals of disappointed croakers.

The prosperity of Omaha is not antagonistic to other localities. To be sure, Council Bluffs is a rival and, at present, there is an exhibition of inharmony between them such as ought not to be indulged by two so promising and beautiful sisters. The Iowa town has, doubtless, the advantage in location, especially when the great bridge shall have been completed and the transfer grounds of the railroads are established there; but no superiority of geographical position can compensate for the want of, nor compete with, the energy, enterprise and capital which are the pride and glory of Omaha. Virginia, with her genial climate, productive soil, navigable rivers, and splendid bays and estuaries, once the seat of trans-Atlantic empire, long since gave way to the active rivalry of Northern States and cities. Satisfied with being a favorite of nature and the "mother of Presidents," she has sunk into decadence, if not contempt, while New York and New England by sowing liberally have reaped their bountiful harvests of prosperity and power. It is sufficiently proved that, although location is something, action is everything; and that while men are waiting for natural advantages to assert themselves, enterprise carries off the persimmons. Omaha has a back country of fair productive capabilities, but it is sparsely settled, and many years must elapse before the city can become anything like an agricultural depot. Its business, however, which reaches far out upon the plains and into the mountains, is large and steadily increasing. As proof of this, I transcribe for you the signs displayed upon one of the magnificent business blocks here: "Wholesale Clothing;" "Jobbers of Notions;" "Wholesale Dry Goods;" "Wholesale Boots and Shoes;" "Wholesale Liquors and Cigars;" "Jobbers of Notions and Furnishing Goods;" "Wholesale China and Glass Ware;" "Wholesale Dry Goods." These establishments present all the hurry and bustle to be met with in the busy marts of Chicago or New York; and these are only given as a specimen. The extent of the capital of the place is, perhaps, best illustrated by the fact that the last quarterly return of the Omaha National Bank, handed me by the President, Mr. Ezra Millard, shows deposits to the amount of $897,144.46! This, be it remembered, is only one of several like institutions. But, with all the advantages, capital and enterprise of Council Bluffs and Omaha, it is entirely apparent to the thoughtful stranger that simple trade and traffic can make neither a large or permanent city.

> "Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
> As ocean sweeps the labored mole away;
> But self-dependent power may time defy,
> As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

That self dependent power is production—the transformation of labor into articles of use. In other words, so far as cities are concerned, it is manufactures. To illustrate: With her enterprise, wealth, location and innumerable advantages, which always contribute to the upbuilding of a great city, take from Chicago her manufactories and one-third of her population, and one-half her importance with them. New York would suffer in the same ratio from the same loss, and Philadelphia would by similar means be nearly depopulated.

It is, therefore, apparent that the first of these rival cities which invests its means and enterprise in manufacturing, will take the lead and keep it, and that if either passively waits for position or any fortuitous circumstance to out-work growth, it will be overwhelmed with disaster, ruin and decay. At present, Omaha, apparently, has the advantage in trade, enterprise and capital.

THE GREAT RAILROAD BRIDGE.

I have seen, and studied with interest, the plans, drawings and specifications of the great railroad bridge which is soon to span the Missouri at this place. The utmost attention has been paid to this gigantic work, and very superior engineering skill has been evoked. The questions of importance to be solved were railroad utility, safety, permanency and non-obstruction to the navigation of the river. The following description of the bridge, as it is to be, will show that all these questions have been fully solved: The approach from the east side is seventeen hundred feet by means of trestle work from one feet to fifty feet in height. From the west side the approach is about eight hundred feet. The main bridge is composed of ten spans of 250 feet each, or twenty-five hundred feet in all. The elevation above high water is sixty feet. Each span is supported, at either end, by two pneumatic spiles, eight feet six inches in diameter, composed of iron, in sections half an inch thick. The spiles go down to and rest on the bed rock, and vary in length from sixteen to twenty two feet. The eastern end reaches far up the bottom of the Missouri towards Council Bluffs, where the transfer grounds are situated, and where trains will be made up for the Pacific coast and distributions will be made of the great Occidental trade for the Atlantic coast and Europe. The western terminus of the bridge is on a beautiful plateau called "Train's Table." Here a magnificent depot is to be erected. It is expected that the bridge will be completed by July, 1869 and that it will surpass in extent, durability and expense any like structure in America or in the world.

HOW INDIAN NEWS IS MADE.

A correspondent of the Omaha *Republican*, writing from Fort Kearney, May 9th, says:

"The Indians are at present causing much excitement. About three days ago a party of surveyors arrived here from Fort Hays, Kansas; they had been finishing the survey of railroad lands, which was commenced last year, but not finished. This survey was made under the original charter from the Pacific Railroad Company, which left the main line at Fort Riley, and intersected the Union Pacific at the 100th meridian, on the Platte River. These surveyors struck the Platte River about 20 miles west of Fort Kearney. While at Plum Creek, camped close beside the river on a rising piece of ground, they were attacked by Sioux Indians. The surveyors had a guard along of nine men, a detachment of Company G, Thirty-eighth Infantry (colored troops). While the sentries were out in the night they discovered what seemed to be feathers moving along, as it were, on the water and under the bank. It looking rather suspicious, the sentry fired at it, when immediately, with a yell, bounded up from twelve to twenty Indians, and darted for the camp. But the colored troops fought nobly, and the red skins, after a few volleys, left the camp, broke and fled. One Indian is believed to be killed, and one captured by the others. One of the surveyors' mules was shot."

How much truth do you suppose there is in all this? I will tell you.

I am acquainted with Mr. P. Golay, engineer on the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railway and have spent two days with him here. He was in charge of the party mentioned in the above extract, and from him I learn the following facts:

The party consisted of sixteen, eight of whom were colored United States soldiers. The surveying force was eight, including an interpreter. About thirty miles from Plum Creek, after having gone into camp for the night, a party of ten Sioux made their appearance. There were no sentries out; there were no "feathers" seen; the sentry did not fire; there was no bounding up—no darting for the camp; the colored troops did not fight at all, and the red skins neither broke nor fled. No Indian was killed nor men wounded, and no mule was shot. The Indians came quietly and harmlessly forward, claiming to be "much good," because they were outnumbered, and asking for bread because they were "much hungry." They were fed and ordered to pass on, which they did, about a mile were they camped, and early in the morning they were out of sight. The band was commanded by a fellow who said his name was Big Ox. The party was well provided with fire-arms and ammunition, and Big Ox carried a splendid [illegible] Indian Commissioners at Fort Laramie recently. There was no danger because the surveying party were prepared and out-armed the red skins. I make a note of this that you may know how much confidence to put in many of the reports of Indian attacks which come to you.

A LIVE STOCK ITEM.

Mr. Joseph Arnold, formerly in the employment of the Pennsylvania Central, and well and favorably known to drovers and dealers in stock, has been employed by the Northwestern, and stationed at Council Bluffs as stock agent of that road. He is a genial gentleman, of rare experience and his services will, doubtless, be of great advantage both to the corporation and to shippers. Mr. Arnold informs me that there are large quantities of grass cattle of excellent quality to come forward from Western Iowa and Nebraska.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

I met General N. B. Buford, of the Railroad Commissioners, a day or two ago. He is just from the Laramie Valley, and is en route for the Eastern Division or Kansas Branch, where twenty miles of new road are to be inspected immediately. He brings no news of Indian troubles, and informs me that twenty miles of road west of Laramie City will be completed this month. This matter of inspection is becoming interesting to railroad men, as through the mountains the rate of subsidy is $48,000 per mile. On the plains it was only $16,000.

TIMES.

What a Democratic Guerilla Newspaper Thinks of Our Ticket.

From the New York Herald, May 21.

In U. S. Grant, the General in Chief of the army, and in Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, the Republican party has placed a strong, cohesive and popular Presidential ticket before the people. Grant, the great Captain of the age, has also proved that in the administration of the civil affairs of a peace establishment he possesses those rare endowments of practical statesmanship which qualify him for all the responsibilities of the executive head of the government in any emergency. It is the general impression among the American people that in his hands their interests and the honor and prosperity of the country will be safe. His associate, Speaker Colfax, for one of his age, is a man of great experience and superior abilities and sagacity in our political affairs, and in the event of a call to the White House to fill the unexpired term of his colleague, no doubt can be entertained that he will give [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible] America [illegible] of the Rhine, the [illegible] and the Danube, and from the mighty Amazon, rolling its flood of waters down the equatorial line, to the imperial Yangtse-Kiang of China, "the son of the sea." Nor will that honest faith in American securities at Frankfort-on-the-Main be weakened with the prospect of the transfer [illegible] reins of our government to Grant and Colfax.

The Chicago Convention could not have chosen a better ticket. The President pro tem of the Senate, Mr. Wade, who led the list of Vice Presidential aspirants on the first two or three ballots, would have been, to Grant, as heavy a load to carry as was the Old Man of the Sea to Sinbad the Sailor; and Fenton, the next highest competitor of Colfax, would also have been a dead weight. Colfax, on the other hand, gives that positive strength and consistency to the ticket which makes it a safe and expands the scale of its influence. He has had the valuable training of a newspaper editor—a vocation which, in this country, is the best of schools for an aspiring politician. It teaches him all the ins and outs of the profession, and how to avoid those shoals and bars upon which so many of our greatest statesmen have foundered. The rail-splitter and the tanner were a powerful team, but the tanner and the editor will match them. "There is nothing like leather," and the newspaper is the third estate of the nineteenth century. Grant and Colfax are a strong ticket.

We come, then, to the inquiry, How is this ticket to be beaten? From present indications, the Republicans have some show of reason for the boast that Grant and Colfax will walk over the course.

A DANGEROUS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Attempt of a Woman to Murder Her Son-in-Law.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, May 21.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, Lieutenant Charles E. Moore, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, and Quartermaster and Commissary at this post, was walking down Bull street, and when he reached York street lane, a woman who was standing in the lane, back of George W. Anderson's house, suddenly stepped out, drew a pistol and shot him, the ball entering the upper part of his throat, on the left, and just below the angle of the jaw. The blood spurted out from the wound profusely, and Lieutenant Moore stepped out into the street, and [illegible] looked back at her, when she cocked the small revolver in her hand again in a threatening manner. Finding that he was rapidly losing blood, he turned and ran down York street lane to Drayton street, with the blood issuing from his wound and from his mouth at every step. The fences and doors of the negro quarters were bedaubed with it, and the clothing of the wounded man, by the time that he reached Drayton street, was completely saturated with his life current, which was fast welling from the puncture made by the leaden missile.

The Lieutenant was taken to the military barracks and cared for. An attempt was made by the surgeon to probe for the ball, but the feeble condition of the sufferer prevented it. The ball is supposed to be lodged near the palate—the missile, about the size of a large pea, having entered from behind and ranged forward towards that place. Lieutenant Moore's wife soon heard of his misfortune and came and nursed him. During the whole day he laid in a critical condition, but about half past 8 o'clock last night there was a change for the better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The woman who did the shooting is named Mrs. Eliza H. Mason; she is a person between forty and fifty years of age, and quite well known in this city. Her daughter is the wife of Lieutenant Moore, and the shooting was the result of a deep rooted hatred of her son-in-law.

The affair created great excitement in the city, and the wildest and most absurd reports were diligently spread about the affair. It was said that the Lieutenant had treated his wife (her daughter) so badly that her mind had become almost crazed on the subject, and that she could not separate her daughter from him, and had thus wreaked her vengeance upon him.

Mrs. Mason is from Columbus, Indiana, latterly. Formerly, we believe, she lived in Cincinnati, and her husband (since deceased) was Demonstrator of Anatomy in a Medical College there. About three years ago her daughter Stella went on the stage, and, by studied attention to the details and minutiæ of her profession, gave great promise of becoming an excellent actress. She performed in Nashville, Tennessee, where her quiet, lady-like deportment attracted great attention, and she became quite a favorite with theatre-goers. It was here that Lieutenant Moore first saw her. The mother became elated at the daughter's success, and her ambition became boundless. She came to Savannah, and performed here in 1866, and as a comedienne she gained great popularity. Lieutenant Moore again met her, and marriage was proposed. Mrs. Mason refused consent, and the two were united without her sanction. The three lived together for some time, but, as the mother and her son-in-law could not agree, the former was furnished with another home.

STATEMENT OF THE WIFE.

We publish with pleasure the following statement, which has been handed us, from Mrs. Moore, and express the hope that it may entirely set at rest the reports which have been circulated in this community:

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21, 1868.

With perfect astonishment, I have heard the reports which have come to me in my distressed condition, while watching by the bedside of my wounded husband. That there is not one word of truth in them I can positively assert. It is the refinement of cruelty to thus force me before the public, but my [illegible] have been uttered. It is hard for me to speak against my own mother, but necessity demands that I should at once make public what both myself and my husband have endeavored to keep a secret since our marriage. To substantiate my statements, and to give a clear and succinct account of everything, permit me to refer to some acts of my past life.

My mother always held me completely under her control, and I never disobeyed her in anything save when I married Lieutenant Moore. At ten years of age she forced me to go on the stage, and pictured to me the honors that I might win. This life, which was extremely repugnant to my feelings, I led for eight years, and frequently, when I had not the heart to go on, she would pinch and abuse me behind the scenes and frighten me into acting a part. When Lieutenant Moore wished to marry me, she refused and implored her to grant her consent, and although I was very ill, and my life was in danger, she was not willing for us to be married, but said that I must remain on the stage, and that we would go to Europe. We were married, however, [illegible] and my husband [illegible] treated her with exceeding kindness, but her conduct toward him was terrible, as is well known to the ladies of the garrison at Macon, where we resided then. About a week after our marriage she feigned sickness, and wanted to go home to Columbus, Indiana. She begged my husband to allow me to accompany her, promising faithfully that I should return within two weeks. [illegible] I should never go back, and that I should stay on the stage. My uncle and cousins aided her in trying to coax, and in threatening me, in order to induce me to yield to their desires. My clothes were packed in a trunk and sent back to my husband, and letters (which are now in my possession) were forged [illegible] to him, purporting to come from me, and telling him that I would never come back to him again. They took my wedding ring from my finger, after choking me until I fainted, and allowed me to lie upon the floor until I came to my senses, and when she would go from home she would lock me in a room, and threatened that if I escaped I should be put in a lunatic asylum. My husband came to Columbus and brought me away with him, and since Mrs. Mason followed us. Since we have been in Savannah, our life has been one of endless persecution. Everything she has done, which her ingenuity could devise, to injure my husband, she vowed that she would separate or kill us. She has come to my room and threatened my life, until for safety I had to forbid her coming there any more, and then she went around and told people that my husband would not permit her to see me. We have time and again heard of the reports that she has spread, but my husband always dreaded the publicity which would attend any attempt to stop her. She has made friends in this city, and strove to enlist the sympathies of many people in her behalf. With her alone these reports about cruel treatment on the part of my husband toward me have originated. No woman has ever led a better life than mine has been since my marriage, so far as my husband is concerned. No person could have been more kind and affectionate than he has been. My every wish has been gratified, and so far from abusing and beating me, he has never laid his hand upon me save in kindness.

Mrs. Mason has endeavored in every possible manner to destroy his character, and has told stories which any man, much less a woman, should have been ashamed to repeat. She has written letters to persons living in the hotel threatening them with vengeance if they associated with us, and has followed us with a spirit of intense hatred which it is truly astonishing to think that any mother could bear toward her child.

The ladies and gentlemen at the barracks, who have known us intimately, can corroborate my statements regarding our life—that aside from this persecution, it has been peaceful, quiet and happy. We have always shrunk from any publicity of the matter, and have borne these scandalous aspersions as patiently as possible, and in silence, hoping that one day they would cease. The terrible event which has happened has brought [illegible] by giving to the public a true and correct version of the affair. Mrs. Mason has left me no alternative but to [illegible] and [illegible] for me to go on the stage, and I will now vindicate her conduct.

[illegible] MOORE.

Female [illegible] at New York.

The anniversaries up some extraordinary [illegible] week brought the most remarkable [illegible] and able reporters. The Woman's [illegible] convention was attended by three [illegible] reportorial representatives of [illegible] newspapers for different [illegible] the country. Two of the three were [illegible] minded bloomers, and the other had [illegible] hoops and [illegible], and appeared in meek, retiring dress. The *Sun* reporter [illegible] in the following spicy description of the [illegible] at work:

"Miss Ada Fessenden Craig, of Chicago, [illegible] in tight fitting black silk pants, [illegible] double breasted vest, and grey [illegible], which reached a little lower than [illegible]. When she got warm at her work, [illegible] her paletot, crossed her legs—[illegible] her right foot on the left knee, and [illegible] elevated limb was placed her paper [illegible] calling with the utmost non[illegible] The other was dressed in orange [illegible] Knickerbocker pants, loose [illegible] tunic tightened around the waist. The Knickerbocker pants are finished [illegible] the remainder of the leg (a very [illegible] by the way) encased in thin [illegible] stockings. The third reporter [illegible] belongs to the *Revolution*, dresses in [illegible] hoops, immense Panama hat, [illegible] of hair, green stockings and prunella gaiters. She's said to brick of a local."

The Presbyterian Assemblies.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church is now in session at Albany, N. Y. Geo. W. Musgrave, D. D., of Philadelphia, Moderator.

The General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church is in session at Harrisburg, Pa. [illegible] F. Stearns, D. D., of Newark, N. J., is Moderator.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church is holding its session at Baltimore, Md. [illegible] hundred delegates in attendance. The Moderator is Rev. J. Waddell, D. D., of Mississippi.

The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is in session at Lincoln, Ill.

[illegible]

Twenty-second Day's Session of the General Delegated Conference.

Sunday Schools and Tracts—The Tract Society—Sunday School Work.

Report of the Committee on Lay Representation.

Arguments for and Against the Plan—The Demands of Its Advocates—A Change Recommended.

The twenty-second day's session of the Methodist General Conference was held yesterday, Bishop Kingsley presiding.

The Rev. A. Lowry conducted the opening religious exercises.

CHANGES IN THE DISCIPLINE.

The Committee on Revisals reported, recommending the following changes in the Discipline, viz.:

1. On pages [illegible], Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 17, strike out the eighth item in answer to question 1, and insert in the stead the following:

8. To hold a meeting of all the leaders and stewards of the charge, to be denominated leaders' and stewards' meeting, as often as practicable, in order to inquire:

(1.) Are there any sick?
(2.) Are there any requiring temporal relief?
(3.) Are there any who walk disorderly and will not be reproved?
(4.) Are there any who wilfully neglect the means of grace?
(5.) Are there any changes to be made in the classes?
(6.) Are there any probationers to be recommended for reception into full connection?
(7.) Are there any to be recommended for license to exhort or to preach?
(8.) What amount has been received for the support of pastor or pastors?
(9.) Is there any miscellaneous business?

2. On page [illegible], Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 1, in the second line of the answer to Question 1, after the word "by," insert "the leaders' and stewards' meeting, or, where there is no such meeting held, by." The sentence will then read as follows:

"Answer. Let no person be received into full connection who has not been six months on trial and is recommended by the leaders' and stewards' meeting, or where there is no such meeting, by a leader, and has been baptised."

3. On page 54, Part 2, Chapter 2, Section 3, from the third line from the bottom, strike out "a leaders' meeting," and insert "the Official Board."

The sentence will then read:

Provided, That no person shall be licensed to preach without the recommendation of the society of which he is a member, or of the Official Board, &c.

4. On page [illegible], Part 2, Chapter 11, Section 21, strike out from the fifteenth line from the bottom of the page, the words "leader's meeting," and insert in the stead, the words "Official Board." The sentence will then read, "21. To license such persons as he may judge proper to officiate as exhorters in the Church, provided, no person shall be so licensed without the consent of the leaders' and stewards' meeting, or of the class of which he is a member, where no meeting of the leaders and stewards, or of the class of which he is a member, where no meeting."

5. On page [illegible], Part 2, Chapter 2, strike out from the [illegible] line from the top the words "leaders' meeting," and insert in their stead the words, "meetings of the leaders and stewards." The amended clause will then read, "to attend the quarterly meetings of the circuit and meetings of the Official Board."

The report was adopted.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND TRACTS.

The Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts having carefully considered the question of increasing the editorial and secretarial strength of the Sunday School and Tract Department, reported as follows: We are of opinion that these important interests cannot be successfully developed with less than the services of two men, whose duties should be defined as set forth in the following amendments to the Discipline, which we respectfully submit for your adoption, viz: Amend the 5th paragraph of Section 5, Part 5, page 227, by striking out all that follows the word "select" in the 5th line, and insert the following words, to wit:

There shall be an editor of the *Sunday School Advocate* at New York, whose further duty it shall be, in consultation with the Book Agents, to superintend the preparation of Sunday School books and children's tracts. He shall also have charge of all our tract publications, including the *Good News*, and shall be Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society.

There shall also be an editor of the *Sunday School Journal* at New York, whose further duty it shall be, in consultation with the Book Agents, to have charge of the Department of Sunday School Requisites, including books of instruction for Sunday School and normal classes. He shall be Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union, and Superintendent of the Department of Sunday school Instruction. The Tract Society and the Sunday School Union shall each pay such proportion of the salary of its Corresponding Secretary as the Book Committee at New York, in consultation with the Executive Committee of each society, shall consider just, in view of the time spent by each Secretary, in the service of his society. The report was adopted.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The committee also reported as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That it is desirable so to distribute editorial labor in the Sunday School and Tract Departments as to leave the Secretary of the Tract Society more at liberty than heretofore, to attend to the tract work.

2. *Resolved*, That it is not expedient to remove the Tract Society from the city of New York.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of all our pastors to co-operate with the society, by engaging their Tract Committees in giving free and extensive circulation to their several charges to our tracts and the *Good News*, and also by taking a collection for its treasury in every appointment.

4. *Resolved*, That in order to give the managers authority to make careful experiments respecting the practicability of making colportage a power in our Church, we recommend the Tract Society to amend article 8 of its constitution, by inserting in the fourth line after the word "tracts," the phrase, "to employ colporteurs." We also recommend [illegible] "to employ honorary members," from the third and fourth lines. The article, if so amended, will read thus:

"ARTICLE VIII. The Board of Managers shall have power to enact their own by-laws, to fill vacancies in the board occurring during the year, to provide for the translation and publication of tracts, and to employ colporteurs, to write and circulate appeals to the Church in behalf of the benevolent objects of the society, to raise and disburse funds for those objects, and to establish committees of finance and appropriations whenever necessary."

5. *Resolved*, We also recommend the society to further amend its constitution as follows, to wit:

(1.) In Article 6 strike out the first two sentences and substitute these words:

"The senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be President of the society; the remaining Bishops shall be its Vice Presidents, ranking in the order of seniority."

The article, if so amended, will read as follows:

"ARTICLE VI. The senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be the President of this society. The remaining Bishops shall be its Vice Presidents, ranking in the order of seniority. There shall be appointed by the General Conference a Corresponding Secretary for this society who shall be the editor of its tracts. The other officers of this society shall be a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and two elected Vice Presidents, who shall severally be appointed by the Board of Managers."

Add to Article 9 the following clause: "Or where there is no auxiliary the conference may appoint a Vice President."

The article, if so amended, will read as follows:

"ARTICLE IX. Each annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church may form a Conference Tract Society auxiliary to this, with power to adopt such measures as in the judgment of said conference are best calculated to promote the objects of this association, and to form sub-auxiliaries in its several circuits and stations. The Presidents of the conference auxiliaries shall be Vice Presidents of this society, or where there is no auxiliary the conference may appoint a Vice President."

The report was adopted.

The committee also submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Tract Society be requested to take into favorable consideration the propriety of appointing a Committee on Finance and Applications for aid at Philadelphia.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

The Committee on Sunday School and Tracts submitted the following resolutions; namely,

1. *Resolved*, That we have reason for devout thanksgiving to Almighty God on the unprecedented growth of Sunday School work during the past four years, and also for the prospect of a still higher development of its power, arising from the application of the principles of normal instruction to Sunday School teaching, as now made in our Sunday School Conventions and Institutes.

2. *Resolved*, That the addition of 2,204 schools, 28,113 officers and teachers, and 241,319 scholars, to our Sunday School force; the reported conversion of 119,126 scholars; the addition of 120 volumes to our Sunday School publications; the printing of [illegible] pages of children's books; and the increase of 101,300 copies in the circulation of the *Sunday School Advocate*, during the past quadrennium, are significant facts, showing that the Methodist Episcopal Church is wielding a powerful spiritual and educational influence over the childhood of this great country. They call upon the Church to cultivate the rich field of Christian labor with such diligence, fidelity and liberality, as shall be commensurate with the vastness of its opportunities and the greatness of its responsibilities.

3. *Resolved*, That in view of the pressing needs of our Sunday School work in the South and in other parts of the country, we earnestly request all the travelling preachers to give especial attention to the collection for our Sunday School Union, and we also commend the claims of that indispensable and useful society to the enlarged liberality of our [illegible] of striking [illegible] words [illegible] of a constitution for a Sunday School Society, found in the appendix to the Discipline, your committee recommend that Article 4 be amended so that it shall read as follows:

"Teachers shall be nominated by the Superintendent, with the concurrence of the pastor, on their entering the school, and elected by the society one month subsequently."

The report was adopted.

LAY REPRESENTATION.

The Rev. E. O. Haven, Chairman of the Committee on Lay Representation, moved the following amendment to the Discipline:

Amend answer 1 to question 1, in Section 1, Chapter 1, Part 2, page 41, of the Discipline, so that it shall read:

"The General Conference shall be composed of one member for every thirty members of each annual conference, to be appointed either by seniority or choice, at the discretion of such annual conference, yet so that one of such representatives from each annual conference may be a lay member of our Church, who shall have been in full connection for at least six preceding consecutive calendar years, and shall be at least twenty-five years old; and that the clerical representatives shall have travelled at least four full calendar years from the time that they were received on trial by an annual conference, and are in full connection at the time of holding the conference."

Amend question 1, Section 2, Chapter 1, Part 2, page 42, so that it shall read, "Who shall compose the annual conference?"

And amend the answer to that question so that it shall read:

"All the travelling preachers who are in full connection, and as many lay members of our church, not exceeding thirty, as each annual conference may have determined at its last preceding session; such lay members to be elected by ballot, by the district stewards at their regular annual meeting (as provided in Part 6, Sec. 2, Chap. 1, page 255) preceding the session of the annual conference to which they are to be sent; provided, however, that such lay delegates shall not vote on questions pertaining to ministerial character; and shall have been members of the Church for six preceding consecutive calendar years, and shall not be less than twenty-five years of age. Nevertheless preachers on trial in the conference shall attend its sessions; and ordained local preachers are eligible as representatives of the laity."

The first amendment caused considerable discussion, and the Rev. Dr. Merrill was making a powerful speech in opposition to its adoption, when the conference adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The conference assembled at 3 o'clock, Bishop Thomson in the chair.

Rev. John W. [illegible] led the devotional exercises.

The journal of the morning session was read and approved.

[illegible]

The committee appointed to consider the memorial of the Rev. F. C. Giverson, reported that since his expulsion he had become a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, thus forfeiting his right to appeal, yet, in view of all the facts [illegible]

[illegible] on motion, the report of the Committee on Lay Representation was taken up.

The following is the report of the committee, appended to which are the changes in the Discipline recommended:

THE REPORT.

The Committee on Lay Representation respectfully report that there have been referred to them, by the General Conference, petitions asking for the introduction of lay representation in the General Conference, signed by [illegible] Also, resolutions, emanating from [illegible] which have been referred to us, signed by [illegible] Also, petitions of several annual conferences [illegible] lay representation without qualification. [illegible] for lay representation if it is desired by the people.

Also, several memorials, adverse to lay representation, [illegible] well known in the Church, and residing in distant parts of the country, have been submitted to us for consideration.

These facts show a deep and general interest in this subject, both on the part of the ministry and the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It may not be improper, also, to advert to the fact that this subject has excited the attention of a large portion of the community not connected with our Church, as is indicated by secular journals and other periodicals, religious and secular, which [illegible] with interest, the movement, with strong expressions and great unanimity in its favor, as promising to increase the efficiency of Methodism [illegible]

It should also be borne in mind that this interest has reached its present magnitude slowly, and as usually in enterprises founded on reason and truth, it began feebly and grows with increased ratio. When first proposed, as might have been anticipated, it was almost unanimously rejected. [illegible] representation has also been adopted by [illegible] to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as a [illegible] which to weaken the confidence and affection of the people for Methodism. [illegible] for it has been [illegible] complaints and [illegible] [illegible] demand not believed to be founded in right, and a sincere anxiety for the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ—a desire for lay representation has continued to grow, until now it has assumed a greater and more rapidly increasing magnitude than ever before.

Twice has the General Conference substantially expressed its willingness to legalize lay representation as soon as it can be convinced that the people desire it. Once has the question been submitted to the popular vote in order to obtain an expression of the public wishes, when a small majority of votes was cast against it, by the far larger part of the membership declining or neglecting to vote, either because they thought it [illegible] [illegible] attention to this subject, or because they had too little interest in it [illegible] they chose to leave the matter to the [illegible] of the ministry.

The demand still exists. Our editors, elected by the General Conference, for the most part recommend it; ministers, embracing a full proportion of the aged and experienced, and of those highest in position and influence, and of the young, and of those modestly and efficiently cultivating the vineyard of the Lord in our circuits and stations, ask for it. Thousands, it is believed, refrain to petition for it who would be glad to see it adopted, if the authorities are willing to bear the responsibility of the act; while comparatively a few express their belief that the change would be injurious or unwise.

It cannot for a moment be believed by any mind imbued with the spirit of the Gospel that either party in this controversy is animated by unchristian motives. Alike consecrating their time and talents to God as ministers—alike consecrating the fruit of their labor to God as laymen—neither party is inclined to change, the other with lust for office, or notoriety, or worldly ambition. With the infirmities inseparable from human nature, yet with a consciousness of a sincere regard for the glory of God, and with a witness of the Holy Spirit that they are the children of God, and with the manifest fruits of the Spirit, these thousands of our Israel asking for lay representation, as well as those who express their opinion against it, bring their respective [illegible] to the bar of the General Conference.

WHAT IS ASKED FOR.

What, then, is the nature of the request before us?

Your committee believe the convictions of the petitioners to be as follows:

They regard the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as an organization, under God, possessing great power, and bearing a tremendous responsibility. They do not regard its actions as merely official and mechanical, and least of all as perfunctory and ceremonial. They do not believe it possible that such a body as this can meet once in four years, composed of delegates from all parts of our nation, and receiving representatives from beyond the seas, and spend a month in prayer and earnest conversation, referring many subjects to careful preparation by committees, without arriving at decisions that shall shape religious policies, inaugurate and direct enterprises, the full result of which, not even an angel's mind can comprehend.

They do not believe that the chief business of this General Conference is to try the appeal of ministers from the decisions of annual conferences on matters affecting their personal or ministerial character, nor, with that, the election of managers of the book concern, Secretaries of our Church societies, editors and Bishops, exceedingly important as these items of business may be. But they believe that the chief usefulness of the General Conference is in the power exerted by the expression of conviction on moral topics, by its organization or authorization and management of great religious enterprises, like those embodied in the Missionary Society, Sunday School Union, Church Extension Society, and others of like character, and by its great connectional influence, giving unity, harmony, compactness, vigor and prosperity to our beloved branch of the Church of Christ.

Entertaining this high estimate of the General Conference, they repudiate any rejection of their plea, founded upon the supremacy and unjust depreciation of the functions of this General Conference. They seek for the admission of lay representatives to the General Conference, because its ability for good is great, and because without recreancy to the Church and to God, the General Conference cannot diminish its own power.

They believe that God has called the ministry to its office, and that in like manner God has called the laity to its office. The Church is all of God, and He has appointed a ministry, by the same act He has appointed a laity, otherwise there would be no Church except the ministry. In all Church councils that have any binding powers on both parts, from the lowest to the highest, both parts of the Church should co-act and help each other. In bringing about this desirable result some attention must be paid to convenience and circumstances. There have been, and are, and may yet be, instances in which only one of these parts (we prefer not to call them parties, for they are one,) can act. In such a case, if need be, the laity can act alone if no minister is present, as, perhaps, in the organization and management of a Mission Sunday School; and, in other instances, the ministry may act alone, as in missionary enterprises—there being as yet no laity, or they being insufficient or unqualified to act. But it is in a highly [illegible] condition of the whole Church, in all the councils [illegible] civilized society implies [illegible] primary societies up [illegible] of the Church from [illegible] quarterly conferences through the official [illegible] to the General Conference and annual conferences should be directly or representatively prepared. God has made the two parts of the Church—the ministry and the laity—to act together. "What God has joined together, let not man put asunder." They believe, therefore, that the time has come when laymen, with their influence, their peculiar mode of looking at subjects, from the position in the Church which God has assigned them, or in which he has left them, shall share with ministers the responsibility of giving shape and character and efficacy to the enterprises of the Church, not only by their contributions of money and labor and prayers, but also by the deliberations and decisions belonging to the General Conference and the annual conferences.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH THE CHURCH.

In preferring this request they repudiate—not with scorn, for in matters pertaining to the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and among members of one household there is no proper place for scorn—but with earnest, holy fidelity to Christ, the suspicion that they desire a place in the councils of the Church for the sake of changing its doctrines, or of undermining its episcopacy or its itinerancy of its ministers, or of alienating its property in Biblical institutions, colleges, and churches and parsonages, or other institutions, from its present use. They ask, "Why should we be suspected of such sinister designs?" They love the institutions of the Church. They have been gathered into its folds by the preaching and prayers of its ministers. They have joined this Church because they loved its usages. Many others—indeed, perhaps as many others—converted at the same altars and under the same preaching and prayers, have gone to other folds. Not so they. They joined the Methodist Episcopal Church from choice and remain in it from choice. They joined it as a Church having doctrines not to be changed, and they ask no change; but as having an elastic constitution, a discipline subject to modification and improvement by the General Conference which meets once in four years, charged with the express duty of keeping its regulations suited to the ever-changing demands of Providence, and now believing respectfully urge that this modification be made. They did not join a Church with a stiff, unimprovable discipline, [illegible] every four years each has witnessed some change in it, and now they ask this change.

Least of all, do they ask admission to these conferences in order to "oppress the ministry." The conception is repugnant to a Christian heart. Such an act is impossible. Out of the councils they do not complain of oppression; in the councils they could not exercise it. We are all brethren. By their fruits they are willing to be judged. In the conferences they will understand better what God demands of them, by way of sacrifice and toil, and devotion, to co-operate with a sacrificing, laborious itinerant ministry, together to accomplish one end—the evangelization of the world. If the ministry enter upon their holy work feeling "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel," they urge their request feeling that a woe is upon them if they shrink from participation with the ministry not only in the labor, but also in the planning and counseling necessarily pre-requisite to all systematic and judicious labor. Eschewing all desire to interfere with the administration of the sacraments, the authoritative and independent preaching of the Word, and that fearless and just execution of discipline committed to the ministry, they respectfully urge that, because the [illegible] has called some of their number to [illegible] the Gospel, and they have [illegible] that they, the [illegible] that sacred work, it does not [illegible] be left incompetent to participate in [illegible] the deliberations and decisions of the [illegible] and directed. Nor do they believe [illegible] God, their Master, will excuse them [illegible] voluntary acquiescence in exclusion from these councils. If so, they wonder that they alone of Protestant bodies, if not alone of all bodies claiming to represent the Church of Christ, should occupy this position.

OBJECTIONS MADE.

The objections to granting the prayer of the petitioners [illegible] will undoubtedly be [illegible] by a minority of your committee, [illegible] the completeness of this paper, too extended a report requires that the reasons why they have not convinced us should be briefly stated. These objections may for the most part be summed up under three divisions: Unconstitutionality, an apprehension that the influence of the holy ministry will be weakened, and want of sufficient cause for the change.

ITS UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.

As it regards unconstitutionality, it is well known that the written constitution, restraining the power of the delegated General Conference, consists of only six restrictions. The first, absolute and unalterable, forbids any change of our articles of religion or standards of doctrine. The other five forbid making the representatives of annual conferences in the General Conference to be more than one for every fourteen, or less than one for every forty-five members of an annual conference, except that every annual conference shall have at least one delegate; the changing of any rule so as to do away with episcopacy or destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency; the changing of any one of our "General Rules of the United Societies," so-called; taking away the privilege of trial and appeal; and appropriating the produce of the Book Concern or Chartered Fund except in a prescribed way—yet so that any or all of these five prohibitions may be overcome by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the General Conference, and three-fourths of all the members of the annual conferences present and voting thereupon. Outside of what is carried by these six Restrictive Rules there is not a chapter and scarcely a page of our excellent Discipline, that has not been changed by some one of our delegated General Conferences, by a simple majority vote, and there are numerous propositions for other changes, now submitted by members of this General Conference to the Committee on Revisals. The change proposed by your committee, it is believed, does not fall within the territory embraced by these six Restrictive Rules.

There is, indeed, outside of the written, also an unwritten constitution. But this does not consist of the pages of the Discipline, but of the spirit of the Church. To claim that the admission of lay representatives would violate the spirit or genius of the Church, is simply to beg the question. It is advocated, because it is thought that it will increase the efficiency of the Church, and undoubtedly some oppose it because they think it will injure the Church; but this is the question to be settled by argument, or trial, or both.

ITS ANTI-MINISTERIAL TENDENCY.

That the influence of the ministry, divinely commissioned [illegible]

[illegible] would be built; or that any of them [illegible] from the [illegible] of the [illegible] would be [illegible] ably paid; or that the power delegated to the Bishops and their cabinets, to station the ministers, would be interfered with; or that ministers would be compelled to minister more or less generally of inconveniently than they do; [illegible] that our missionary, or any other enterprise of the Church, would be crippled; or that the standard of self-denial and holy living would be lowered; or that the minister would be less loved and honored, or even less influential, positively and relatively, than now—they, ministers, laity, and devoted above all these to the [illegible] hope to the glory of God and the [illegible] of Christ, would never recommend it. It is [illegible] believe positively that ministers of all laity [illegible] and people constitute one household of faith. It is co-operation, not antagonism, that [illegible] for.

Divided, they may be hostile; united, each shall help the other, the [illegible] of both ministers and laymen will have an added [illegible] and power. The Episcopacy and the Ministry and the Laity, will thus form a threefold cord, never to be broken.

Nor is this sought as something new, or to be [illegible] in the beginning. But as the Church grows [illegible] customs need to be changed into laws, and the spirit which has grown in our people needs to have permanent and well-defined channels for its operation.

Whether or not a sufficient cause for this change exists, is a question which every one must decide for himself.

A CHANGE RECOMMENDED.

In view of these facts, your committee [illegible] favor of lay representation. They do not [illegible] ever ask for an equal number of lay and clerical representatives in the General and Annual Conferences, for this might indicate a suspicion of antagonism between the classes. In the quarterly [illegible] from the nature of things the laity should most largely predominate; in the Annual and General Conferences it may be that the majority will arise from the [illegible] clerical element.

They have agreed upon a [illegible] lay representation actually [illegible] annual conference, [illegible] to send a lay representative to the General Conference; yet there is little room to doubt that both provisions, if [illegible] will in all cases be carried out. They have [illegible] proposed changes in the Discipline so that the [illegible] will not require submission to the annual conferences nor to a popular vote, believing that too long a discussion of the subject, the Church is prepared at once to adopt the change [illegible]

MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED.

They, therefore, respectfully recommend the following changes in the Discipline:

Amend Answer 1 to Question 1, in Section 1, Chapter 1, Part 2, page 41 of the Discipline, so that it shall read:

"The General Conference shall be composed of one member for every thirty members of each Annual Conference, to be appointed either by seniority or choice, at the discretion of such Annual Conference, yet so that one of such representatives from each Annual Conference may be a lay member of our Church, who shall have been in full connection for at least six preceding consecutive calendar years, and shall be at least twenty-five years old; and that the clerical representatives shall have travelled at least four full calendar years from the time that they were received on trial by an Annual Conference, and are in full connection at the time of holding the conference."

Amend Question 1, Section 2, Chapter 1, Part 2, page 42, so that it shall read, "Who shall compose the annual conference?"

And amend the answer so that it shall read:

"All the travelling preachers who are in full connection, and as many lay members of our Church, not exceeding thirty, as each annual conference may have determined at its last preceding session; such lay members to be elected by ballot, by the district stewards at their regular annual meeting (as provided in Part 6, Chap. 1, page 255) preceding the session of the annual conference to which they are to be sent; provided, however, that such lay delegates shall not vote on questions pertaining to ministerial character, and shall have been members of the Church for six preceding consecutive calendar years, and shall not be less than twenty-five years of age. Nevertheless preachers on trial in the conference shall attend its sessions; and ordained local preachers are eligible as representatives of the laity."

E. O. HAVEN, Chairman.

B. I. IVES, Assistant Secretary.

DEBATE ON THE REPORT.

S. M. Merrill objected to the first recommendation on the ground that it proposed to alter the constitution in a way not authorized by that instrument itself, and hence assumed that the General Conference had the authority and the right by a mere majority vote, to effect that change in the organic law. He said it was unconstitutional, and being so, ought not to receive the countenance of the members of the conference.

Asbury Lowry said that the question of the admission of lay delegates was not one of law and right, but of expediency. Ought not the laity to be introduced among ministers, rather to release them from secular work than to hinder them in their purely spiritual work? His unequivocal answer was yes, if it could be done without impairing Methodism, and without disturbing its primary principles. If he was asked on that point he would say, let them come in and assist the ministry in building churches, schools and publishing houses, and make editors, agents, and Bishops, if need be, and be permanently clothed with eligibility.

SUBMITTING THE PLAN TO THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Hunter offered the following, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

WHEREAS, The subject of lay representation has for many years been agitated in the Church and that agitation still continues; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed by many that the introduction of lay representation would be a real advantage to the Church; and,

WHEREAS, The General Conference, eight years ago, took action in favor of lay representation, and submitted it to the vote of members of the Church, and the result was not favorable to the measure; and

WHEREAS, It is thought that many laymen who did not vote for it then have changed their views, and now sincerely desire it; and,

WHEREAS, Many of the annual conferences have declared themselves in favor of lay representation when a majority of the members of the Church desire it; and,

WHEREAS, The Committee on Lay Representation have presented a plan for the introduction of laymen into the Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the plan proposed by the Committee on Lay Representation be submitted to the annual conferences and to the lay members of the Church for their acceptance or rejection.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops be requested to bring the above plan before the annual conferences that all the travelling preachers in full connection may have an opportunity of voting for or against its adoption.

Resolved, 3. That on the 20th day of May, 1869, between the hours of two and nine o'clock p. m., the male members of the Church over twenty-one years of age, be called together at their respective places of worship to vote for or against the proposed plan of lay representation.

Resolved, 4. That the pastors [illegible] Church be requested to make all the necessary arrangements for [illegible] respective churches for carrying out the above resolutions as far as possible, [illegible] control of the meetings, and to appoint for [illegible] secretary to record the votes.

Resolved, 5. That when a vote has been taken the pastors shall immediately forward the result to the Presiding Elder, who shall forward the aggregate votes in his district to the Bishop, and the Bishop shall announce the result to the Church.

Resolved, 6. That if a majority of the members of the annual conferences voting, and a majority of the laymen voting, shall be found in favor of the measure, the plan proposed shall be declared to be the law of the Church.

On motion, the conference adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Desperate Affair in the Rock Island County (Ill.) Jail.

From the Rock Island Union, May 26.

A well-planned and successful attempt to break jail was made last night in the prison in this city. It is Sheriff Peets' custom to lock the prisoners in their cells early in the evening. Each cell is provided with two doors, the inside one being of iron railing, and the outside one of heavy plank. When the outside door is closed it is almost suffocating to the prisoner, owing to the want of ventilation. On this account the Sheriff usually locked only the inside door in the evening, and left the outside door of the cells open until shortly before [illegible]

About 11 o'clock last night, his family and Deputy Sheriff Payne having already retired, he went into the prison to lock the outside doors of the cells. He passed through the two entrance doors and went directly to the first cell. In this cell were Homer Marvin, the man who murdered a comrade in Muscatine last summer, and Renshaw, charged with stealing a horse in Carroll County last October. The padlock for fastening the outside door hung in the staple. As the Sheriff was unlocking it, so as to slip the bolt of the door on the staple, the prisoners suddenly threw open the inside door of their cell, seized the Sheriff, and attempted to thrust him in the cell. He resisted for a time and called loudly for help, but was finally overpowered, forced inside, and the cell door fastened. The prisoners then went out through the entrance doors, into the Sheriff's sitting-room, provided themselves with the keys hanging there, came back into the prison and attempted to release two of their fellow-prisoners—Stevens and Lewis, a pair of thieves. Notwithstanding the locks, they failed in this. In the meantime the Sheriff, by pounding on the cell door, had alarmed his family, and they gave the alarm from a second story window. Marvin and Renshaw then gave up their efforts to secure the escape of their fellows, hurriedly passed again into the sitting-room, thence through to the roof of the jail yard, and by climbing over the coal shed succeeded in escaping over the fence into the Court House square, and thus made their escape. [illegible] with a loaded revolver when [illegible] out, saw them distinctly, [illegible] have shot them had she understood the handling of the weapon.

A crowd soon collected, the Sheriff was released, the fire-bells were rung, and steps were taken to catch the fugitives, but in vain. In going out through the sitting-room they stole the Sheriff's silk-mixed cassimere coat, containing his pocket revolver.

To understand the manner of the escape fully, it is necessary to know that the bolt of the inside cell door is in two parts, fastened together with a rivet, like a [illegible]. This rivet they had managed to remove in some way, and thus could easily shove the bolt out of its catch. The Sheriff was scratched some in his encounter, but no attempt was made to hurt him. Altogether, it was a bold and ingenious effort, and, we fear, it will succeed in releasing a pair of villains from the punishment which they deserve.

Escape of Five Prisoners from the Macomb County (Mich.) Jail.

Mt. Clemens (Mich.) Correspondence (May [illegible]) of the Detroit Free Press.

At nine o'clock last Saturday evening five prisoners, who were confined in jail at Mt. Clemens, escaped by overpowering the Sheriff. The circumstances of the affair are these: As Sheriff Church was about retiring one of the prisoners asked for permission to fetch a pail of water. The Sheriff consented and opened the outer door for the purpose of allowing the prisoner to pass out to the pump. At that moment the remaining prisoners made a rush for the door, two of whom succeeded in getting out immediately. Two others were seized by the Sheriff, whereupon the two who first rushed out returned to the assistance of their captured companions. One of them attacked Mr. Church so fiercely that he was compelled to relinquish his hold on the men, and the whole five escaped.

The alarm soon spread throughout the town and a large number of persons started in pursuit of the runaways, but up to this time none of them have been recaptured.

Three of those who escaped were in custody awaiting trial for murder and robbery, and the other two are charged with grand larceny. The three who were in for murder were chained to the floor, and as no tools with which they might have liberated themselves were found the manner of their escape is yet a profound mystery. The names of the parties are Cole, Duncy, Corbett, Harris and Babbitt.

Sheldon W. Fairchild, a young gambler from Detroit, Michigan, was murdered recently at Cheyenne, Dakota Territory. It appears that he was in a dance house, joking with one of the waiter girls, when a jealous lover ordered him to desist. He paid no attention to the admonition, when the desperado drew a revolver and deliberately shot him, six bullets entering his body, killing him instantly. The murdered man was but twenty three years of age.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27.

There has been [illegible] of monetary [illegible] work past. [illegible] could be perfectly [illegible] Money is [illegible] banks report [illegible] Money from the [illegible] in large sums. Otherwise everything is [illegible]

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past [illegible]

[illegible]

The New York *Evening Post* says:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Grain in store in this city on Monday morning last, and at the corresponding date in 1867:

FLOUR.		OATS.	
Flour, brls	55,000	No. 1 Oats, bu	[illegible]
Same time 1867	[illegible]	No. 2 do	[illegible]
WHEAT.		Rejected do	[illegible]
No. 1 Red	[illegible]	Total Oats	[illegible]
No. 1 Spring, bu	[illegible]	Same time 1867	[illegible]
No. 2 Spring	[illegible]	RYE.	
No. 3 Spring	[illegible]	No. 1 Rye, bu	[illegible]
Rejected Spring	[illegible]	No. 2 do	[illegible]
Total Wheat	[illegible]	Rejected do	[illegible]
Same time 1867	[illegible]	Total Rye	[illegible]
CORN.		Same time 1867	[illegible]
No. 1 Corn, bu	[illegible]	BARLEY.	
No. 2 do	[illegible]	No. 2 Barley, bu	[illegible]
Rejected do	[illegible]	Rejected do	[illegible]
New	[illegible]		
White	[illegible]	Total Barley	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]	Same time 1867	[illegible]
Total Corn	[illegible]	*Possibly an error.	
Same time 1867	[illegible]		

The footings compare as follows:

	May 25, 1868.	May 18, 1868.	May 25, 1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but a small amount of business transacted, partly in consequence of the miserable weather. The markets for Wheat and Corn were both moderately active on the walk—a better feeling prevailing than that exhibited last night, though the markets were all lower than at the close of 'Change yesterday. They were quiet with a lower tendency later, but rallied towards noon, with a general weakening tendency in the afternoon hour, and less doing to the close, except in Wheat, which rallied a little just before adjournment.

The Provision market was still quiet, with about the same tone as that indicated in the noon despatches from New York—weaker on Pork and stronger on Lard. There was, however, little or no inquiry for any kind of Pork products, and the market was little better than nominal. Mess Pork was offered early at $28.50, and less would probably have been taken had buyers appeared; it was worth about $28.25 at the close. Bulk Meats were scarcely mentioned, and the market for them was almost entirely nominal; 50,000 lbs Dry Salted Shoulders were sold at 12c; Sweet Pickled Hams not spoken of. Barrelled Beef was sold to the extent of 100 brls on private terms. Lard was very quiet, firm at yesterday's prices, but with no quotable change. Sales of 50 tcs at [illegible]. Grease was dull without change. Tallow more active. Sales of 160 brls City at 12c.

The Flour market to-day was lifeless and in a few instances holders were willing to submit to concessions of 25@50c per brl. Transactions foot up 600 brls at prices ranging from $10.12½ for Red Winter Extras; $8.00@11.00 for Spring Extras, and $6.00 for Spring Superfines.

The Wheat market was very irregular and excitable, though fairly active in the aggregate. On the walk it opened quiet at $1.90 for No. 2 Spring, and soon became rather excited, advancing to $1.91. On 'Change it opened quiet at $1.91, but the early Liverpool despatches soon sent it down to $1.90½. The opening price was 4c lower than that ruling at the close of 'Change yesterday, Wheat having "sickened" at the evening board. For nearly half an hour there was nothing doing, operators bidding or asking wild prices, not expecting to trade on the basis proposed. Then a leading operator stepped in and began to take all that was offered; [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Burlington & Quincy Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By St. Louis & Alton Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Northwestern Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Rock Island Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Michigan Southern Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Michigan Central Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Chicago & Gt. Eastern Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the sales to-day, as entered at the different scale-houses:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
At Illinois Central Scale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At Burlington & Quincy Scale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At Alton & St. Louis Scale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At Northwestern Scale	175	[illegible]	....
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

All live stock from Chicago to eastern or competing points East will be taken only by actual weight, as follows:

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh and Bellair ... 60c per 100 lbs
To Dunkirk ... [illegible] per 100 lbs
To Salamanca ... [illegible] per 100 lbs
To Cleveland ... [illegible] per 100 lbs
To Toledo and Detroit ... [illegible] per 100 lbs

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

Double-deck cars of Hogs, per car ... [illegible] lbs
Single-deck cars of Hogs, per car ... [illegible] lbs
Cattle ... [illegible] lbs
Double-deck cars of Sheep, per car ... [illegible] lbs
Single-deck cars of Sheep, per car ... [illegible] lbs

BEEF CATTLE—The market was again fairly active for good to choice grades of stock, and the improvement noticed yesterday was thoroughly sustained. There was a marked falling off in receipts, and this fact, together with the improved tenor of Eastern advices, imparted a firm feeling all around, and all desirable offerings were readily absorbed at prices generally satisfactory to sellers. There was no visible improvement in the market for common and medium descriptions. The demand, as was the case yesterday, was quite limited, and sales were slow at quotations. The entered sales foot up 1,317 head, at prices ranging at [illegible] for choice to extra smooth, fat shipping steers; [illegible] for good to prime grades, and [illegible] for common to fair qualities. The pens are well cleared of the better grades of stock, and the market closes steady and firm at the quotations given below:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra Beeves—Fine fat, well-formed, 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 lbs and upwards ... [illegible]
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely-formed steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, at ... [illegible]
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, at ... [illegible]
Medium Class—Medium Steers and good Cows, fit for slaughter, and averaging 950 to 1,000 lbs, at ... [illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common Cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 800 to 1,050 lbs, at ... [illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin Cows and Steers ... [illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

... we had an act of "Crispino e la Comare," and finally a most splendid performance of the last act of "Rigoletto," in which the acting and singing of La Patti were equally good. There were showers of bouquets, and, I think, the largest I have ever seen; and, from a box close to the stage, was handed, by a lady, a gold palm branch. Every strapontin, even, was taken, and seventy-five francs were paid for a stall. It was not only a benefit, but an ovation."

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania have voted to divide the diocese, provided that two-thirds of the clergy, and parishes representing two-thirds of the communicants reported in 1867, approve of being set off as a new diocese, and that $3,500 a year for five years be secured for the support of the new episcopate. The proviso is supposed to be fatal to the establishment of the new diocese.

Pens.

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Auction Sales.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—WASHINGTON ARSENAL, May 25, 1868.—Will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, June 2, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Washington Arsenal, by direction of the Chief of Ordnance, the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, viz.:

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Dr. A. Rosenberg.

[illegible]

Dr. E. Rosenberg.

CAUTION.—[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

It is said by those requiring such services as Dr. James renders, that he has no superior in the treatment of private diseases. Office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up stairs.

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

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Essays for Young Men, on the Errors, Abuses, and Diseases, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Through Line to California and China. Freight and Passage at Greatly Reduced Rates. FOUR TIMES A MONTH.

☞ On the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th. ☜

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

[illegible]

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 16th for Central American ports and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamer of July 9 connects closely with steamship Japan, leaving San Francisco August 3, for Japan and China.

☞ The rates of passage and freight by this line are always as low as by the opposition, and frequently lower. No runners being employed by this Company it is requested that passengers apply to the agents only.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York, F. R. BABY, Agent; or at the General Western Agency, cor. LaSalle and Madison streets. JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

General Notices.

WAR DEPARTMENT, [illegible]

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, [illegible]

[illegible]

Hotels.

PARIS.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE,
Old No. 15, Rue Scribe—Nos. 19 and 21.

The manager of the Hotel de l'Athenée, in calling the attention of the travelling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment.

Mr. Poliemais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and excellent management of his Hotel.

Banking.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
American Bankers,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also, Commercial Credits.

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,
2 & 4 Michigan-av.

We have now on hand a large stock of prime winter-made BARLEY AND RYE MALT, which we are prepared to offer at lowest market prices. We respectfully call the attention of purchasers to our stock.

Flags.

BUNTING

FOR

Campaign Flags,

BY THE CASE OR PIECE.

POLLARD & LEIGHTON,
No. 6 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

Stockholders' Meeting.

TREASURY BANK, CHICAGO, May 19, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Treasury Bank, for the election of Nine Directors, will be held on the second Monday (8th day) of June, 1868, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., at the office of the Association, No. 63 Washington-st.

J. R. DICKINSON, Cashier.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Medical.

TEMPERANCE IN ALL THINGS.

ALL GOOD MEN, ALL CHRISTIANS, all persons are in favor of temperance. Indeed, public sentiment is unanimous on this point, although there may be differences of opinion as to the best method of accomplishing the desired end. Temperance means Moderation, though technically applied to abstinence from the use of intoxicating fluids, it has a much broader signification than that. The individual who eschews all distilled and fermented stimulants as a deadly poison, may, nevertheless, be intemperate in his language, in his pursuit of wealth, in his eating, in his political opinions, in the gratification of any one of his passions, his predilections or his appetites. It is even possible to preach "temperance" intemperately.

There are certain enthusiasts, for example, who demand the entire abolishment of alcoholic stimulants. Against these ultra-prohibitionists the great body of the medical profession takes decided ground. Nine-tenths of the physicians and surgeons of the civilized world prescribe alcohol, and medicines of which it is a cardinal ingredient, in their practice. They say that it is one of the most important articles in the materia medica, and that nothing can supply its place. Sometimes they administer it neat, sometimes diluted with water, sometimes medicated; and while admitting, as any sane and honest man admits, that it is morally and physically a poison when taken to excess, they argue that under certain conditions, and in certain cases, its use is not only advisable, but essential [illegible] health.

Believing that the most profound pathologists of the age understand the matter somewhat better than non-professionals, we accept their doctrine and practice as philosophic and correct—the more especially as the results of their treatment confirm their theories.

The rational friends of temperance, side by side with whom we stand, frankly concede that alcohol is sometimes necessary as a sanitary agent. Mr. Greeley grants this in a recent article published in The Independent, and only fanatics, whose zeal is untempered by knowledge, attempt to deny it.

Here, however, a difficulty occurs. The liquors of commerce are so generally adulterated that it is perilous to give them to sick persons. All the brandies, rums, gins, whiskies, &c., are more or less empoisoned. Each contains some ingredients which provoke a thirst for ardent spirits—and thus drunkards are made. Under these circumstances sensible temperance men should be the first to appreciate the importance of a pure stimulant for medical use.

This desideratum is supplied to the public and the faculty in the form of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is not merely a wholesome stimulant, but an invaluable tonic, corrective and alterative. In manufacturing, advertising and selling it—for sanitary purposes only—the proprietors claim to be contributing a sound and substantial plank to the temperance platform.

There is a good deal of cant talked and written by some of the self-elected reformers of the morals of mankind. It is the misfortune of many of these persons, and of their disciples, to confound the use of diffusible stimulants as an antidote with their misuse as a beverage. The spirit by which they are animated is a spirit of blind bigotry and intolerance akin to that which, in the olden time, led to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the crusade against the Albigenses, and many other foul wrongs committed in the name of religion. Thomas Hood, the wittiest of philosophers, and the most philosophical of wits, characterized that narrow-minded and aggressive piety which is continually pecking at whatever does not strictly conform to its peculiar ritual, as mag-piety, and there are a good many birds of the magpie feather who would fain obtain the exclusive control of the whole temperance flock.

The doctrine of these individuals lacks consistency. The same arguments—if they deserve the name—which they urge against the employment of alcohol and alcoholic tonics in the treatment of disease, or for its prevention, apply with still greater force to most of the favorite specifics of the faculty. Yet they have not a word to say against opium, mercury, strychnine, iodine, quinine, and other deadly poisons which are prescribed daily by thousands of medical men. Are these less deleterious than the pure alcoholic stimulant used as a medium for diffusing the healing influence of wholesome herbs and roots through the system? The most uncompromising ultra prohibitionist must admit that they are not.

But he has a rejoinder in reserve. The powerful medicaments referred to are prescribed in limited doses. Bounds are affixed to their use by those who recommend them. And is it not the same, we ask, with regard to medicated spirituous stimulants? Every bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, is accompanied by directions for its use. These directions are as clear and as explicit as those in a physician's prescription, and even if they happen to be violated, through inadvertence, no serious consequences ensue. A double or triple dose of laudanum, or of strychnine, or of a mineral salt, may kill, and very likely would, whereas a double or triple dose of the Bitters would produce no such terrible effect. Opium is infinitely stronger intoxicant than any variety of alcohol, and is extensively used to produce intoxication, as well as in medical treatment. Why, then, is opium recognized as a useful curative by the same parties that utterly proscribe all alcoholic preparations? It is always best to be consistent.

Bigoted prohibitionists would do well to peruse a few lessons from Sacred History. The patriarchs and prophets of the old dispensation, and the Apostles of the new, were not one-idea men. They did not hold that the abuse of the thing was an argument against its use. The cultivation of the vine as a material for the manufacture of wine is sanctioned by the Scriptures. It is commanded to be given to him that is ready to perish, and also to "those that are of heavy hearts." Bad wine, and wine taken in excess, is made the type of Heaven's wrath, as the "wine of astonishment," of "poison," of "fury," of "affliction," &c.; but good wine is not only prescribed, but is formally recommended in many pages of the Bible. Some commentators insist that the article thus recognized by Divine Authority contained no alcohol—that it was unfermented juice of the grape; but as it is called "strong drink" in Proverbs and elsewhere, and is expressly stated to be "gladdening," this construction is evidently contrary to the text.

The true friends of temperance resort to such sophistry as this. They admit that a diffusive stimulant is a good thing when judiciously applied, and this, and nothing more than this, is the argument of the truly temperate.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale by druggists, grocers and storekeepers throughout the world.

Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD

HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY

[illegible]

CAUTION.—Since the demand has greatly increased for the Oroide Watches, many persons are selling common brass watches, entirely worthless, representing them to be Oroide, and in some cases stating that they are our agents. These representations are entirely false. We employ no agents, and the genuine Oroide Watch can be had only by ordering directly from us.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., up stairs,
Opposite the Post Office.

☞ To clubs where six watches are ordered at one time, we will send an extra watch, making seven watches for $90.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the New York Independent.

[illegible]

WEST RANDOLPH, December 16, 1867.

[illegible]

V. D. BEDFORD.

YORK, Pa., December 18, 1867.

[illegible]

JOSEPH REINHARD.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS, [illegible]

[illegible]

... its duty, to the admiration of all present. My son wore it home, as I had to bring his (a Waltham Watch) to this place for repairs. I believe the best recommendation that I can give of the beautiful watch you sent, is to exhibit the watch itself, for it has been admired, so far, by every individual that has seen it. Very respectfully, yours,

M. W. BATSFORD.

P. S.—If I had a few certificates, I could dispose of them advantageously. I have not been able to keep any that you send me. Do as you think proper. You have my address.

M. W. B.

Messrs. C. E. Collins & Co.: Dear Sirs—Having shown the watches I obtained of you, and they being universally admired, several of my acquaintances are desirous of getting one of your watches, and request me to send for them and they would defray the price of each and all express charges; thus you see I have nothing for my trouble. Will you, therefore, please oblige me if you could let me have them [illegible] keeping myself, defraying the express charges. Please respond as soon as possible, giving full particulars. Address

JOHN D. ANDERSON,
Culversville P. O., All'y Co., Penn.

Please answer in haste.

Banking.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars
GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President.
WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER,
AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business in SAN FRANCISCO or NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, or on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on commission. Money transferred by telegraph or by checks. California Coupons cashed or Collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of bullion.

Proposals.

NAVAL STATION, MOUND CITY, Illinois, May 22, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commandant's office, at this station, up to 12 o'clock the 1st day of June, 1868, for furnishing the following material, but mining three classes known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

CLASS NO. 1.

[illegible]

CLASS NO. 2.

[illegible]

CLASS NO. 3.

[illegible]

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT MILWAUKEE, [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dissolution Notice.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

Medical.

DR. SCHENCK'S

FAMILIAR

TALK

TO

HIS PATIENTS.

[As these plain, informal talks of Dr. Schenck [illegible]]

In what I shall say to you to-day I intend to say the plainest words I can find, so that you can understand my meaning. I shall not use any technical terms of medicine, nor indulge in any theories or speculations.

By my remedies I claim, under God, to be able to cure Consumption. A stranger might naturally and properly ask: "How does it happen that you can truly pretend to know more about this terrible disease than all the other learned men [illegible]?"

This would be a fair question, and I shall have a fair answer. [illegible]

The Tribune.
THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1868.

THE CITY.

SWINDLED.—J. D. Horton, of Berlin, Wis., was yesterday forenoon, swindled out of $115 by a confidence operator at the Rock Island depot.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played in Bull's Head, [illegible], on Saturday next, beginning at 10 a. m. Mr. Sinter, 122 Randolph street, will receive the names of all desiring to become members of the cricket club.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The small brick building opposite the Opera House is to be pulled down to give place to a handsome marble block front, to be occupied as a [illegible]. It will be five stories in height, and will [illegible].

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Matthew Lewis, a professional thief, came before Justice Sturtevant yesterday morning, charged with stealing $25 from the till of Richard Fiddelke, No. 211 State street, and was held for trial in the sum of $300.

BOOTS, SHOES AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Daniel Scott & Co., auctioneers, will sell at their rooms, No. 49 Randolph street, at half-past nine o'clock this morning, a large and varied assortment of clothing, boots and shoes, piece goods, [illegible], to which the attention of buyers is particularly invited.

FIRE.—At a quarter of 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a slight fire occurred in the Western White Lead Company's Works, corner of Washington and Market streets. The damage done will not exceed $100. The origin of the fire is presumed to be the spontaneous combustion of a lot of oiled rags.

A FOUNDLING.—At 10 o'clock last night Mr. Mathias Horton, residing at No. 161 North Greene street, found in his back yard a bundle, neatly made up and containing a male infant about two months old. The little morsel of humanity was taken into the house and properly cared for by Mrs. Norton, who, it is said, intends to adopt it.

ACCIDENT.—John Hampton, a brakeman on the Stock Yards dummy, at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, while engaged in switching his car near the Canal street depot, was accidentally caught in the coil of the switch-rope, and his left foot and ankle were badly crushed. He was taken to his residence on West Liberty street, near Canal, and is reported to be doing well.

NATIONAL PARK [illegible].—The first of a series of entertainments for the purpose of raising funds [illegible]

ARREST OF BANKRUPTS.

Conflict of Opinion Between the Federal and State Courts.

The Final Decision in Favor of the Prisoner.

A question of considerable interest to debtors, and of equal importance to creditors, involving the right of arrest pending proceedings for discharge under the Bankruptcy act, has been lately [illegible] by one of our courts.

The facts of the case [illegible] years ago a lease was executed by one Henry Wiggers to James R. Thomas, of certain premises, which were entered upon and occupied by Thomas in the manufacture of hobby horses, children's buggies, &c., &c. In the course of this manufacture he made use of steam, deriving his power from boilers on the adjacent premises controlled by Wiggers. For some reason, perhaps as a means of ejecting his tenant, at a time certain the landlord cut off the shafting, so that the power was lost or lessened to Thomas, who forthwith brought his action for the tort. The cause came on to be heard in the Circuit Court of this county, and after a somewhat lengthened hearing, involving as its main point, the construction of the lease, Judge Williams decided the legal question adversely to the interests of the plaintiff, Thomas.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court. The judgment of the court of nisi prius was reversed and the case remanded.

Upon the filing of the mandate from the court of last resort, a change of venue was applied for and allowed; and the Superior Court took jurisdiction of the matter. A trial was lately had before Judge Porter and a jury, when a verdict was returned for plaintiff, with the damages assessed at $4,000. A new trial being denied the case ended in a judgment for the amount of the verdict and costs.

On the 18th day of May Mr. Wiggers filed his petition as an insolvent debtor, asking that he be allowed to take advantage of the Bankrupt law, and, in course, be absolved from his indebtedness, so far at least as it should not be cancelled by dividends. Among other liabilities, he scheduled the amount of the judgment spoken of above, as well as the costs of court. On the [illegible] day of May, the judgment creditor sued out a capias ad satisfaciendum, which was executed on the morning of the [illegible] the arrest of the debtor. On that same day, in due course, the Register in Bankruptcy, having acted upon the schedules of the debtor, adjudicated him to be a bankrupt.

Counsel for the debtor at once represented, verbally, to the presiding Judge of the United States Circuit and District Courts the fact of the arrest, and a suggestion was made of a motion to discharge the prisoner [illegible] the Bankrupt act. Judge Drummond, remarking [illegible] that the State courts should act upon such process, without the intervention of the United States courts, if possible, requested counsel to apply to the Superior Court in the matter.

[illegible]

giving readings; Batemann's Dunbar Troupe at the Academy of Music; "Humpty Dumpty," next Monday, at the Chestnut street; John Brougham at the Walnut.... The principal feature at Washington is the Richings Opera Troupe.... A troupe composed of Gazzaniga, [illegible] and daughter, Canoni, Lotti, Ardavani, and Bacelli gave Traviata and the Barber at Cleveland last Monday and Tuesday. The Grover-Harrison troupe sang in the same city last Saturday evening.... Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Waldron are doing "Nobody's Child" at Salt Lake.... Boston is rejoicing in "Ours" at Selwyn's; the Viennoise Children at the Theatre Comique; Frank Mayo at the Howard.... There is nothing of special interest at New Orleans, and nothing at Memphis.... Pittsburgh has got a female athlete, Mlle. Turnour.... The Black Swan is at Louisville.... Marietta Ravel is at the Theatre Royal, Montreal.... Albany has got Harris and Cincinnati nothing better than the habitues of the prize ring.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Tribune Building, Southeast Corner Dearborn and Madison Streets.

The public have been made acquainted with the fact that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY have completed their arrangements and have commenced erecting a building especially adapted to the necessities of their business, which they intend shall be, in every respect, a model of beauty, comfort, and convenience, and an ornament to the city of Chicago. The ground upon which it is to be erected is the southeast corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, being 73 feet on Dearborn by 181 feet on Madison, covering an area of 5,713 square feet. The building will be constructed entirely of stone, brick and iron, being thoroughly fire-proof. It will be four stories high above the basement, with a complete altitude of 70 feet. The plan of the building gives, for the first story, the counting-room for THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, 32 by 60 feet, with an entrance at the corner, through an elegant, heavy doorway, 16 feet wide, the corner being cut off diagonally with the sides of the building, and presenting a front to the northwest of 16 feet, finished with a pediment cornice, and mounted by a flag-staff. The remainder of the first story, fronting on Dearborn street, will embrace a marble stairway, seven-and-a-half feet wide, and two stores, each containing a burglar-proof vault.

The Madison street front will embrace, in addition to a stairway leading to the second story, three stores, each 18 by 51 feet, leaving at the south end of the stores a court 16 feet wide, for the press-room, which has its foundation in the basement. All of the stores will have large plate-glass windows, and be finished in the best style.

The basement of the building, in addition to three rooms to be used for business purposes, will embrace the press-room, 18 by 74 feet, and 20 feet high, in which there will be two 8-cylinder presses; a room 18 by 55 feet for folding machines and mailing tables; a room 18 by 33 feet for a paper wareroom; and a room 18 by 33 feet for the boilers and engines. It is intended to use, for generating steam for the machinery, and for heating purposes, two of "Harrison's Patent Boilers," experience having shown them to be entirely safe from explosion, besides having other marked advantages. The space under the sidewalks will be fully utilized, and fitted up with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of the newsboys, carriers, &c. It will be lighted with patent sidewalk lights. Every other convenience which experience or good judgment can suggest will be added to this department.

The second story of the building, which will be reached by marble stairways from both Dearborn and Madison streets, will be entirely devoted to offices, of large size and handsome finish, suitable for lawyers, insurance agents, real estate agents, &c.

The editorial rooms will be located in the third story, to be reached from the Dearborn street entrance. There will be two of these rooms, each well lighted, heated and ventilated, and communicating with the composing room directly over them by an iron stairway, and by means of dumb waiters with the counting-room, in the first story. The third story, as well [illegible] will be rented for offices. The east end of the fourth story will be especially fitted up for the composing-room of THE TRIBUNE. In size it will be 50x60 feet, 17 feet high between joists, lighted from large-sized windows on three sides, and also by a skylight, 24 by 30 feet, having an elevation of eight feet above the main roof. It will be one of the best arranged and best lighted composing-rooms in the United States. Liberal provision will also be made for wash-rooms, bath-rooms, sink-rooms, &c. The composing-room will be connected with the press-room by a steam elevator for raising and lowering the tables, "forms," &c. There will also be a stereotyping-room connected with the composing-room. Access to the composing-room will be gained by an iron stairway from the alley. It will have no connection with any other part of the building, except the editorial rooms, through an iron door.

The windows in the building which open on the alley will have iron frames, and the sash will be of the Hyatt patent, the same as that used for lights in the sidewalk, thus securing the building from injury by fire in that direction.

As we have stated, the building will be entirely fire-proof. The joists will be of rolled iron from [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Lost, Found, &c.

For Sale.

Strayed or Stolen.

Amusements.

LIBRARY HALL.
G. H. DUPREZ, Manager.
Monday Evening, and every night during the week. Great Triumph of Success.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK
Of the truly incomparable, [illegible]
Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels,
[illegible]
GRAND [illegible] BURLESQUE.
[illegible]
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

NEW ARLINGTON HALL,
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY, Manager.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, entire change of programme.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Entertainment begins at 8. The popular heart of Fashion and Fun. The greatest Humorists and Vocalists of minstrelsy. ARLINGTON, BURGESS, REYNOLDS and BOWERS in new and pleasing acts.
Will shortly be produced the great operatic Buffa, THE GRAND DUTCH '68.
GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon. Carriages ordered at 10 o'clock.
D. B. HODGES, Agent.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN............Sole Lessee and Manager
Fifth representation in Chicago of another Great NOVELTY, honored with the unqualified approbation of the London press.
This (Thursday) evening, May 28, at 8 o'clock, a new original sensational drama, entitled
ANITA.
Or, Sin and Sorrow.
With New Scenery, Machinery, Costumes, Music and a powerful cast.
Monday, Benefit of Mr. W. B. Arnold.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Thursday, May 28, production of the new piece by Mrs. Curtis, of Boston—a prophetic drama, a picture of the times ten years hence—entitled
The Coming Woman, or the Spirit of '76.
The performance will commence with Brougham's fine drama,
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
Friday, Benefit of Mrs. Anna Cowell. Mr. William [illegible] and other attractions.
Saturday, [illegible] Walter L. Griffin.
Next week, MISS EMMA MADDERN as "KIP THE CROW."

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
U. D. HESS & CO.............................MANAGERS.
The Management are pleased to announce that preparations are now sufficiently advanced to warrant the production of the great SPECTACULAR, OPERATIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE WHITE FAWN,
On MONDAY, June 1, when Jarrett & Palmer's
Grand Viennoise Ballet,
And also the Great Star Danseuse,
Mlle. Bonfanti,
And several others of Jarrett & Palmer's
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
From Niblo's, New York, will appear.
One Hundred Thousand Dollars'
Worth of Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Jewels and Properties will be presented in this production.
The sale of Reserved Seats for the first representations of this great Spectacle, will commence on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT at 9 o'clock.
Scale of Prices—Admission 75 cents. Gallery, 50 cents. Reserved Seats—Balcony, $1; Dress Circle, $1.50; Orchestra Chairs, $1.50. Balcony Boxes, seating four, $8; seating six, $7.50; single seats in balcony boxes (sold only at nights), $1.25.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
IMPORTANT CATALOGUE SALE
AT AUCTION,
OF
HIGH-CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, at 7½ o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 28, at 2½ o'clock, at our rooms, 118 and 120 State-st., Potter Palmer's Marble Buildings.
The collection embraces the French, German, English and American Schools, comprising works by the following eminent artists: The Count A. De Bylandt, The Hague; Wm. Thayer, Sen., London, unanimously elected the Father of the Rustic School of Modern Art in England; Carl Huber, Dusseldorf; Litschauer, Dusseldorf; T. E. F. Vansterbenburg, Dusseldorf; Theo. Frere, Paris; T. C. Morris, London; Geo. F. Bensell, James Hamilton, E. Moran, E. D. Lewis, Jr., Sheridan Young, &c., &c. Making one of the
Finest and Most Valuable Collections
Ever sold at auction in the West. All lovers of really fine
ORIGINAL PICTURES
Are respectfully invited to attend the sale. The Paintings will be on exhibition on MONDAY evening, and continue open till the evening of sale.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Elegant Household Furniture,
Carpets, Kitchen Ware, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, May 30th, at ½ o'clock.
AT THE RESIDENCE, 334 NORTH LASALLE-ST.,
We shall sell the entire Furniture, etc., of a gentleman leaving for Europe, consisting of two Elegant Parlor Suits, covered with the best quality of silk goods, and most fashionable styles; Red Parlor Furniture, fine Marble-top Chamber Sets, Dining-room Furniture, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Kitchen Ware, Crockery, Tin and Glassware.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct's.

G. CHILDS BROS., 31 State-st.
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, May 28, 1868, at 9½ o'clock a. m.
CLOTHING, CASSIMERE & SATINET.
50 Suits Harrison Cassimere,
30 Suits Silk Mixed,
60 Suits Bro. Mixed,
50 pcs. Piece Goods,
50 pcs. Cotton Union Black Cloth.
G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

G. CHILDS BROS., 31 State-st.
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, May 29, 1868, at 9½ o'clock a. m.
Dry Goods and Notions.
DRESS GOODS,
LINENS,
COTTONS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, &C., &C.
G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

CHILDS BROS., 31 State-st., Chicago.
AT AUCTION.
Will sell on SATURDAY, May 30, at 9½ o'clock a. m.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets and Crockery,
Consisting of Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Lounges, Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Dining Chairs, Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, Engravings, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

HOTEL,
610 & 612 Canal-st.,
AT AUCTION.
We will sell, on MONDAY, June 1st, 1868, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises, the Hotel known as the
McPHERSON HOUSE,
Nos. 610 and 612 Canal-st., property being 50 feet front and 100 feet deep. The building is nearly new. [illegible] and all in good condition; the ceilings are high, gas and water through the building. This is a splendid opportunity for those desiring to invest, to purchase a splendid piece of property, sure to earn not only to pay a handsome interest, but the same time will increase greatly in value. Terms made known at sale. House open for inspection from 1 to 5 p. m. each day, to sale. Sale positive and without reserve. For further particulars inquire of the Auctioneers,
CHILDS BROS.,
31 State-st.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE—ENTIRE Stock of Furnishing Goods
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, May 28, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
By order of J. Russell Jones, U. S. Marshal.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, May 29, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

SPRING SALE OF
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES
Express Wagons, Harness, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock,
At the Carriage Repository of
GARLAND, DOWNS & CO.,
Nos. 50 and 52 Canal-st.,
North of West Lake-st.
The Stock consists of all Leather-top Buggies, deep square and round box, Monitor and Hancock style, Open Buggies, Single and two-seat. Two-seat Top Buggies, Open and Covered Beach Wagons, Rockaway, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness, &c.
☞ The above is all Eastern work, of most reliable make, and can be seen any time before the sale.
The sale will be PEREMPTORY, for cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, MAY 28,
at 9½ a. m., at
DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 49 Randolph-st.,
Custom-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

To Lease—Real Estate.

Board Wanted.

To Rent—Houses.

To Rent—Rooms.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

Business Chances.

Real Estate—City.

Real Estate—Country.

Wanted—To Rent.

Wanted—Real Estate.

Personal.

Situations Wanted.

Boarding and Lodging.

Machinery.

Wanted—Male Help.

Employment Agents.

Wanted—Female Help.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Pianos.

Agents Wanted.

Partners Wanted.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Arkansas Bill.

The Situation at the War Department Unchanged.

Schofield's Nomination Still Pending in the Senate.

First Session of the Washburne-Donnelly Investigating Committee.

The Contumacious Woolley to be Ordered into Solitary Confinement.

House Bill Passed Authorizing the Collection of Duties at Interior Ports.

Grand Republican Ratification Meeting to be Held To-Night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, May 28.

THE WASHBURNE-DONNELLY COMMITTEE

[illegible] day. Mr. Washburne appeared, and called the attention of the committee to the fact that he had withdrawn all offensive language used in his speech. He was then informed that the letter he published about Donnelly still remained, and that was also a subject of investigation. To this Mr. Washburne answered, "Let Donnelly prove those charges untrue." The committee held that it was Mr. Washburne's place to prove the truth of the letter, not Donnelly's to prove himself innocent. Donnelly holds that Washburne should be compelled to prove the charges true if he can, though Donnelly says he is ready to prove their falsity.

THE COMING CITY ELECTION.

The *Intelligencer* this morning is filled with threats against department clerks who vote the Republican ticket on the city election next Monday, and calls upon the Johnson men to make lists of them as a basis for future action in their cases.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed about half a dozen nominations and rejected ten or twelve. Among the confirmations were those of A. K. Osborne, to be Internal Revenue Collector, Fifth Wisconsin District, and H. J. Plants, son of Congressman Plants, of Ohio, as District Attorney for Florida. Among the rejections was that of S. P. McCurdy, as Chief Justice of Utah.

DECORATION OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The Soldier's Cemetery at Arlington will be strewed with flowers on Saturday, under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic. General Garfield will deliver an oration.

THE DISTRICT CHARTER

became a law to-day, without the President's signature. It has been held long enough in the President's hands to make it necessary to hold the election next week under the old charter. This will allow all soldiers stationed in the District to vote, if they have registered, and also makes a much longer residence necessary than the new charter prescribes.

INTERIOR PORTS OF ENTRY.

The bill making Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati ports of entry, and allowing the transportation of imported goods direct to those points in the original packages, passed the House by two majority. By amendment, distilled spirits and wines are exempted from the operation of the bill.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT TROUBLE

still continues. General Thomas was at the building part of the forenoon, but did not go up to the Secretary's room, nor ask for the keys thereof. He spent some time at the White House, but still professes to have received no orders from the President. General Townsend holds the keys of the building, but declares he will at once surrender them on the order of Mr. Johnson. He [illegible]

[illegible]

was called yesterday for to-night week. [illegible] of the caucus is to consult with [illegible] fixing a time for the adjournment of [illegible] and arranging public business to that end.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the [illegible] nominations: A. Haggan, Attorney, [illegible]; Homer G. Plants, Attorney for the [illegible] District of Florida; W. W. Thatcher, Assessor Internal Revenue for the Eighth District [illegible]; A. K. Osborne, Collector of Internal [illegible] Fifth District, Wisconsin; Franklin [illegible] Assistant Treasurer at Boston, in place of Chandler whose commission has expired.

REJECTIONS.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: Thomas Finn, Marshal for South Carolina; [illegible] B. McCargent, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania; [illegible] Hubbley, Collector of Internal Revenue [illegible]; S. P. McCurdy, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Utah.

THE CITY CHARTER BILL.

It was expected that the President would return to the Senate, with his objections, [illegible] amendatory of the city charter, and extending it one year; but this he has not done, nor approved the bill. It [illegible], however, a law to-day by virtue of the ten days constitutional limitation. It takes from the [illegible] appointment of corporation subordinates, and vests it in the Board of Aldermen [illegible] board of Common Council in joint session, to be presided over by the Mayor, and also [illegible] the property qualification, and also the distinction of white in connection with [illegible] to office.

CITY REGISTRATION.

Registration results: 12,311 whites, [illegible] ored.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The President of the Senate today appointed a committee of five Senators, as follows: [illegible] Chandler, Morrill, of Maine, Stewart, and [illegible] to investigate the alleged charge of corruption connected with the impeachment.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The Republican members of the Senate [illegible] caucus this morning relative to the selection of a new Secretary in place of Colonel Forney, resigned. A few members were present [illegible] caucus adjourned till Monday. Among those prominently mentioned for the place are [illegible] Creswell, of Maryland, and [illegible], New Hampshire; and General [illegible], Kentucky.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

SENATE.

The Chair appointed as the Select Committee called for by the late resolution, for investigating into allegations of the use of improper influences on the impeachment trial, Messrs. Buckalew, Morrill, of Maine, Stewart, Chandler, and [illegible].

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, and asked a committee of conference.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION.

[illegible] the new Constitution of the State [illegible].

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS [illegible].

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to extend the time for the construction and the Southern Pacific Railway of California, which was referred.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a similar resolution in the case of the Northern Pacific Railway. Referred. Also, a resolution [illegible] President for copies of the correspondence with Great Britain relative to the postal treaty.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a joint resolution to provide for a reduction of interest on the public debt. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form and of such denominations as he may prescribe, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty or forty years, respectively, and bearing the following rates of interest, payable [illegible] in coin, viz: [illegible]